SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN / GUILDE DU RAID (SA/GR) is a humanitarian association governed under a charter dating from 1901. From 1980 to 1987 it acted under the auspices of the Guilde Europenne du Raid. The mandate of the organisation provides for emergency relief to countries where populations are dispossessed due to war or natural disasters. Solidarites-Afghanistan also collects and disseminates information about the population it otherwise serves.

During the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, emergency aid was given in the form of food or cash along with more long-range development programmes in education and agriculture. Emphasis too was given to re-establishment of physical & social infrastructures.

Today, humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan is offered in the following sectors:

1. Agriculture: technical and financial support in irrigation projects (canals, karez, dams, retaining walls). Technical and material support to development programmes (mechanisation, seeds and fertilisers, bank of cereal, development centres, extension workers etc.).

2. Education: providing of educational facilities for 700 pupils, salaries for teachers.

3. Infrastructures: assistance in rebuilding of physical (roads, bridges, dams) and social infrastructures (communication systems).

Work is done in cooperation with the local commanders, through shuras and political parties. Coordination with other NGOs is directly made with concerned NGOs on the field and in Peshawar.

Aid is always accomplished through on-site representation of the organisation and under the local authority of the population representatives through the local structures. Aid is now given less and less freely and contracts for reimbursement of inputs provided are systematically signed with village representatives.

__Funding:__ **IRC/RAP, Norwegian Committee, Swedish Committee, French private donors, EEC, French Government, WFP, and UNDP.**

SOLIDARITES AFGHANISTAN/GUILDE DU RAID (SA-GR) ACBAR

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	2	15%
AFGHANS	8	62%
PAKISTANIS	3	23%
TOTAL	13	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL	SECTOR
Afghanistan	
4 provinces	agriculture
implementor	education
independent	construction
	emergency
shuras	food
commanders	veterinary
parties	shelter

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	1,215,277	1,526,082	419,022	580,823	721,075
PAKISTAN	289,351	305,216		140,252	
TOTAL	1,504,628	1,831,298	419,022	721,075	721,075

SOS/PG BELGIUM - SOLIDARITE AFGHANISTAN BELGIUM was founded in 1980, a joint venture with Solidarite Afghanistan. The programme was started in Peshawar in 1984, with its Teacher Training Programme, to upgrade the teaching skills of primary teachers in the refugee camps of UNHCR and CAR.

In 1985, an Apprenticeship Scheme for Young Afghan Refugees was started in Peshawar and Mardan to provide professional training for young refugees. Now there are sub-offices in Mardan, Haripur, Mansehra, Temergarah, Bajaur and Hangu. There is also a branch in Mianwalli, Punjab.

In 1988, a team of specialists-the Pedagogic Mobile Team-began daily visits in primary schools to assist teachers in their methodologic approaches and give seminars to untrained teachers. Another Mobile Team started the same work in Bajaur area in 1990.

Funding: **EEC, UNHCR and Belgian Government.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	2%
AFGHANS	57	89%
PAKISTANIS	6	9%
TOTAL	64	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT

GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent
joint

SECTOR
health
education
self reliance

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	344,350	460,748	550,614	522,178	1,068,000
TOTAL	344,450	460,748	550,614	522,178	1,068,000

The **SWEDISH COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN (SCA)** was founded in 1980 shortly after the Soviet invasion, "to contribute to the re-establishment of the national independence of Afghanistan," through information to the Swedish people about the conditions in Afghanistan and through humanitarian aid in the liberated areas of Afghanistan.

The SCA Peshawar office was established in the autumn of 1982. Work started in the health sector. Afghan medical personnel were provided with medicines, equipment, transportation costs and salaries. In 1990, 114 health centres with another 35 sub-clinics were supported and run by 1227 health workers, medical doctors, nurses, midlevel health workers and first aiders. Another 769 health workers were supported individually. No expansion is planned for SCA Health Department activities in 1991, but consolidating and upgrading the quality of curative and preventive health care programmes is a high priority.

An emergency relief programme was started on a small scale in 1984 and then subsequently developed into an agricultural rehabilitation programme to promote refugee return. In 1990, 15 projects providing agricultural inputs, training and rehabilitation of infrastructure such as irrigation systems and roads were operating. The Agriculture Department also conducts an agricultural survey which has issued several reports on the status of Afghanistan's agricultural sector. The SCA Seed Programme involves field testing of promising improved cultivars of food crops and seed multiplication by seed producers in Afghanistan. The Extension Programme has a Seed and Crop Protection profile. In the Training Centre, agricultural courses are given for extensionists from SCA and other NGOs. In 1990, a major programme to control locust and sunnpest in all of Afghanistan's northern provinces was launched by SCA and three other NGOs.

Work in the education sector started in 1984, with the establishment of an SCA sub-branch, Afghanistan Education Committee (AEC). A primary school curriculum was produced and support to schools in Afghanistan extended. In 1990, the AEC merged with the SCA and became the SCA Education Department and supported 78 school projects representing a total of 473 primary schools with 88,110 students and 2,775 teachers A Teacher Training programme was also supported and the SCA began employing Education Representatives from Afghanistan for some school projects.

<u>**Funding:**</u> **Swedish Government, UN agencies (mainly UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and FAO contribute about 20%), British and Canadian Governments.**

Note: **The Pakistan budget includes administrative overhead of Rs.14.5 million in 1987, Rs.21,4 million in 1988, Rs.34 million in 1989, and Rs.46.2 million in 1990.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	11	3%
AFGHANS	363	97%
PAKISTANIS	1	0%
TOTAL	375	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
29 provinces
refugees
implementor
donor
independent
shuras
commanders

SECTOR
health
agriculture
mine
education
self reliance
emergency
food
veterinary

BUDGET(US$)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANI.	3,454,861	5,982,241	9,196,865	11,785,881	15,000,000
PAKISTAN	1,209,490	1,587,125	2,213,516	2,987,377	600,000
TOTAL	**4,664,351**	**7,569,366**	**11,410,381**	**14,773,258**	**15,600,000**

UNITED MEDICAL CENTRE FOR AFGHANS (UMCA) was founded in 1987 to provide medical training to young educated mujahideen and health services to the refugees.

UMCA implements the following projects:

* A one year medical training course. Students are selected from different parties and different parts of Afghanistan. Priority is given to students from the north, west and central parts of the country. The students are guaranteed by their local commanders in order to make sure that they will return to their villages after completion of the course. After graduation the students are given salary and are supplied by Swedish Committee for Afghanistan.

* A ten bed hospital. It is used as a teaching hospital for the trainees of the course.

* An Out Patient Clinic for both male and female patients. The clinic also has a T.B. control programme, E.P.I. and eye programme.

UMCA intends to work inside Afghanistan in Nangarhar and Kunar provinces and has submitted project proposals to WHO for the following programmes:

* Two refresher training courses;
* A training hospital;
* Three BHUs.

__Funding:__ **SCA, NRC, IRC**

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GENERAL

refugees

implementor

independent

SECTOR

health

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS		%
AFGHANS	21	100%
PAKISTANIS		%
TOTAL	21	

FUNDERS

BILAT

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	42,857	42,857	50,000	56,200	
TOTAL	42,857	42,857	50,000	56,200	

The **UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA (UNO)** is the technical assistance contractor for the Education Sector Support Project. UNO has a long history of interest in and support for the Afghan cause: it opened the Centre for Afghanistan Studies in 1972, organised the Higher Education Project at Kabul University from 1974 to 1978, was primary implementor in the Atlas of Afghanistan and the Dari-English Dictionary Projects, and currently implements Afghan Participant Training.

Project implementation began in October 1986, with its object being to provide educational and humanitarian assistance to Afghan citizens in the resistance. The primary focus has been on the controlled areas inside Afghanistan and - to a more limited degree - refugees who will be returning to Afghanistan.

The main accomplishments of the project include establishing an Educational Centre for Afghanistan which is assisted by the UNO team and representatives of Alliance and AIG. The University of Nebraska (Omaha) has been responsible for: the distribution of more than 1.5 million textbooks for primary schools inside Afghanistan and 3 million in refugee camps, the distribution of 48,000 sets of instructional materials and 400,000 mine awareness packets. Additionally, UNO has provided literacy training to 37,000 Mujahideen in their winter camps near Peshawar and Quetta, trained district supervisors of primary schools in Afghanistan, provided English language training for Afghan Participant Training in the U.S., and Manpower Training for clerical/administrative skills and trade-construction skills.

Future plans include the further development of textbooks, primary school teacher-training programmes, and office skills training for women. The design and development of further instructional materials is in process.

Funding: USAID/REP.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA (UNO) ACBAR

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

20 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

SECTOR

mine

education

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	5	%
AFGHANS	7576	100%
PAKISTANIS	3	%
TOTAL	7584	

FUNDERS

GOVT

BUDGET(US$)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANIS.	1,157,407	3,329,633	5,582,761	6,077,606	7,339,601
PAKISTAN			293,829	467,508	595,102
TOTAL	1,157,407	3,329,633	5,876,590	6,545,114	7,934,703

AFGHAN WELFARE CENTRE (AWC) was founded in Peshawar in 1982 and has been approved by the Government of Pakistan.

In June 1986 AWC started the following activities:

* a drug abuse control programme
* a blood bank/blood donation centre
* a health clinic
* a mid-level health worker training programme (male+female) for Afghan refugees.

The following students were trained:

* 120 mid-level health workers
* 60 basic health workers
* 8 anaesthesia assistants
* 4 doctors in anaesthesia (one year training)
* 2 gynaecologists
* 4 physiotherapists
* 4 lab technicians
* 15 LHVs.

__**Funding:**__ **SCA, ICA**
UNFDAC

AFGHAN WELFARE CENTRE (AWC) — ACBAR

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	3*	%
AFGHANS	16	100%
PAKISTANIS	0	%
TOTAL	16+(3)	

FUNDERS
UN
BILAT

GENERAL	**SECTOR**
Afghanistan	health
refugees	training
implementor	

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	18,995	22,166	21,714	3,239	
TOTAL	18,995	22,166	21,714	3,239	

* PART TIME

VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (VITA) is a private, non-profit, voluntary organisation, funded by the U.S. Government. Its headquarters are in Virginia in the US and is locally based in Peshawar. As part of the USAID/AFGHAN Agricultural Sector Support Programme, it is primarily organized to help Afghanistan in the field of agriculture. This aim is pursued by providing resources to support increased agricultural productivity inside Afghanistan and to support the growth of institutional mechanisms to use these resources. The focus of VITA is strictly on helping the Afghan farmers inside Afghanistan.

Because of the war, fruit orchards were extensively damaged. VITA initiated the rehabilitation of these orchards by sending in about 2,700 rootstock of apple, peach and almond to seven of the eastern provinces of Afghanistan. As a part of its reforestation programme, a total of 551,000 root cuttings of poplar and mulberry were sent to four provinces.

VITA is currently working in 16 Agricultural Rehabilitation Schemes (ARSs) in the south-western and eastern provinces of Afghanistan. Its ARSs are located in the provinces of Kandahar, Ghazni, Wardak, Paktia, Baghlan, Logar, Parwan, Takhar, Herat, Farah, Kunduz, Kabul, Bamyan, Kapisa, Pakteka, and Kunar. Road work and rehabilitation of irrigation canals is underway in Paktia, Kunar, Logar, Kandahar, Parwan, Takhar, Ghazni, Baghlan and Nangarhar provinces.

VITA has in the past sent, by various means, the following supplies/equipment into Afghanistan:

1. 300 wheat threshers and 200 rice huskers;
2. 1,800 water pumps;
3. 15 tractors and implements and $300,000 of spare parts;
4. Over 500 bullocks;
5. Seed and fertiliser for 1,000 farmers; VITA is planning to send 35 tons of improved **wheat seed and 9,000 tons of fertiliser.**

In the field of horticulture and agro-forestry, VITA established two nurseries in Pakistan for improved horticultural stock to replace that destroyed during the war. VITA also contracted with farmers to grow 2 million seedlings.

In the rural work sector, VITA has received requests for 37,345 irrigation projects. Of these, 2340 projects, mostly karezes and irrigation canals, have been rehabilitated; work on additional 983 is in progress. Requests for 637 new roads and the rehabilitation of 2265 roads have also been received. Eleven road projects have been completed and 12 are under construction.

In addition to the above, VITA is conducting training programmes, of up to three months, for technicians and managers. The method of working is through local shuras in each ARS to ensure allocation of project resources in line with local priorities, and the emphasis is on user fees rather than free distribution.

Funding: **US Government.**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

16 provinces

implementor

independent

shuras

SECTOR

agriculture

construction

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	4	1%
AFGHANS	267	94%
PAKISTANIS	15	5%
TOTAL	286	

FUNDERS

GOVT

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN		11,547,347	11,384,289	11,328,770	11,328,770
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL		11,547,347	11,384,289	11,328,770	11,328,770

WORLD VISION (WV) is a non-profit humanitarian organisation founded in 1948 to give relief aid to Korea. Today, WV works in over 80 countries. Projects differ from country to country depending on local needs. World Vision generally implements its own projects; however, it occasionally funds projects of other agencies.

From January 1989 to April 1990, the World Vision Afghan Rehabilitation Programme worked in the Chamkani Valley in Paktia province. Activities included mine clearance, a variety of agricultural projects, the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, and limited reconstruction activities.

World Vision has been working since August 1990 in Sayedabad District, Wardak. Project activities are concentrated in the upland area of Top, Sheikhabad, and the Tangi Valley. Areas of activity include agricultural projects (orchard rehabilitation, seed multiplication, plant protection), reconstruction (one primary and one secondary school), veterinary services (one vaccinator, one paravet) and water supply projects (karez rehabilitation, water tanks, potable water wells).

__Funding:__ **AIDAB**
WV Australia

ACBAR/SWABAC

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	4%
AFGHANS	19	86%
PAKISTANIS	2	10%
TOTAL	22	

FUNDERS
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
1 province
implementor
donor
independent
shuras

SECTOR
agriculture
mine
construction

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			470,000	600,000	250,000
PAKISTAN			230,000	300,000	100,000
TOTAL			700,000	900,000	350,000

AGENCY COORDINATING BODY FOR AFGHAN RELIEF (ACBAR) was founded in July 1988. It currently has a membership of 56 private and non-governmental organisations, with a wider network of 'observer' organisations.

ACBAR was created by its members to provide a framework within which agencies and organisations providing assistance to Afghans - NGOs, UN and bilateral - can exchange information and share expertise in order to allow a more coordinated, efficient and effective use of resources.

The organisational structure of ACBAR has three tiers: General Assembly, the Steering Committee, and the Secretariat.

The **General Assembly** brings together directors of member agencies approximately six times a year to discuss and decide ACBAR policy issues, and to elect the Steering Committee.

The **Steering Committee** has nine elected members. The committee meets regularly to discuss and determine the operational policy of ACBAR.

The **Secretariat** is responsible for executing the decisions and directives of the Steering Committee and for initiating policy and donor related activities on behalf of the ACBAR membership.

In 1991 ACBAR is focussing on four priorities:

* management and policy
* information and database
* coordination
* resource centre.

The 1991 budget covers these areas of work. Two further areas have been identified as secondary priorities: technical services and evaluation. These will be undertaken only if there is both the demand from members and the required additional funding to establish the necessary working groups.

Management & Policy: At the request of its members, ACBAR secretariat undertakes to represent them in discussions of key issues of policy; this involves liaison with the UN, with donors and with the press.

Information & Database: ACBAR is uniquely placed to provide clear concise and regular reportage on current issues of concern. Discussion documents are written for members, donors, and the press, highlighting on-going debates in the community. An increasing amount of ACBAR information will be translated into Dari to facilitate a more widespread dissemination of information.

A Women's Coordination Unit will act as a research service and resource unit for NGOs seeking information relating to Afghan women, particularly in the field of education, health and employment.

ACBAR will continue to produce up-dates of the ACBAR Directory of Members and Database of NGO Activities, which covers the sectoral and geographical details of projects currently undertaken by some 82 organisations working cross-border and with refugees.

Coordination: To avoid duplication in cross-border work, and in an attempt to present a coordinated approach to local authorities in Afghanistan, it also holds 13 selected regional meetings which cover 19 provinces and sub-committee meetings in the areas of health agriculture, veterinary and construction. Coordination efforts are assisted by the production of provincial maps of NGO activities. These sub-committees share information & produce guidelines on recommended standards for all operational agencies in the field. A further two sub-committees have recently been formed for repatriation and training. In addition to these committees, occasional taskforces will be created when an urgency arises, such as the Pakteka Taskforce, set up to deal with

security infringements in Pakteka in August 1990.

Resource Centre: The ACBAR Resource and Information Centre (comprising library and mapping service) gathers, organises and disseminates information within the community. The library has an ever-expanding range of agency reports, books, journals, articles, press-clippings, bibliographies and reference books, with easy access by author, title, agency and subject catalogue cards. The mapping service is also expanding its range.

Technical Services: ACBAR currently facilitates the coordination of training activities through its Training Sub-Committee. If additional funds become available this year ACBAR would also like to offer a consultancy service to a limited number of NGOs in need of technical support in the areas of planning, finance and administrative management.

Evaluation: Subject to membership demand and the availability of funds, ACBAR may begin to assist NGOs by maintaining contacts with independent evaluators, recommending consultants and providing a service in costing evaluations.

Funding: **Asia Foundation; UNHCR; Governments of: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; and Membership dues.**

AGENCY COORDINATING BODY FOR AFGHAN RELIEF (ACBAR)

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MR. SULTAN AZIZ (CHAIRMAN)
CAPT. IVOR TELFER (VICE CHAIRMAN)

GENERAL

SECTOR

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	5	16%
AFGHANS	19	59%
PAKISTANIS	8	25%
TOTAL	32	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN		47,169	495,889	598,554	468,727*
TOTAL		47,169	495,889	598,554	468,727*

* 1991- COMBINED ACBAR/ARIC BUDGET.

SWABAC

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GENERAL

SECTOR

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	2	67%
AFGHANS	0	0%
PAKISTANIS	1	33%
TOTAL	3	

FUNDERS
UN

PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN				17,000	28,000
TOTAL				17,000	28,000

AFGHANAID was set up in 1984 & now runs several cross-border agricultural rehabilitation projects, a tailoring programme for disabled refugee tailors, emergency programmes including food distributions, and an ambulance service.

The tailoring project, based in the camps around Peshawar, provides employment & training for over 100 disabled tailors who make school uniforms for refugee children. Since 1986 Afghanaid has been running an ambulance service evacuating war-wounded from front-line areas. At present 7 ambulances are being operated, two around Jalalabad, four around Khost and one in Logar.

The main area of work is in Afghanistan implementing agricultural rehabilitation programmes. Most programmes consist of the same basic elements of irrigation repair, inputs of seed & fertiliser for controlled multiplication purposes & assistance with traction. Afghanaid presently runs agricultural programmes in 9 provinces, concentrated mainly in the north of Afghanistan. By October 1990, Afghanaid had taken a total of almost 1,000 tons of improved seed & fertilizer across the border, mostly by pack animal over the Hindukush, & 160 pairs of oxen had been transported to border project areas. Approximately 25,000 fruit tree saplings, together with almost 100 tons of gabions for flood control & irrigation purposes, were transported to various project sites in 1990. Afghanaid continues to run opium eradication & basic house reconstruction projects, including a poplar tree nursery in the Panjshir valley. Afghanaid's projects in 1991 will focus on fewer high-cost inputs, particularly transport, & more on controlled improved seed multiplication programmes for later distribution, agricultural & irrigation engineering extension programmes & greater community participation.

In addition to agricultural programmes, Afghanaid continues to respond to emergency situations. In the past Afghanaid has provided assistance to Badakhshan to help alleviate food shortages & to the people of the Salang after a bombing attack destroyed their homes & agricultural production. In 1990 Afghanaid carried out nutritional surveys in three of the poorest provinces of Afghanistan; Badakhshan, Jowzjan & Faryab, with the aim of better targeted, better planned & better coordinated projects in the future. In 1991 Afghanaid will provide emergency assistance to the earthquake affected areas in Badakhshan & the Panjshir & will carry out emergency food distribution programmes to vulnerable groups in Jowzjan & Logar provinces following regime attacks.

Afghanaid has a field staff of 54 persons, mostly qualified agriculturalists & engineers, who, in cooperation with the local populace, survey the project areas, assess needs & implement the programmes. Local leaders & elders are consulted at the regional & village level, & people are elected from the community to work with the Afghanaid staff in implementing & administering the programmes. Most programmes are monitored by expatriates.

Afghanaid's plans for 1991 include projects in Taloqan & Khanabad involving gabione production in the field, their subsequent use in flood control installations & an irrigation engineering extension programme. Approximately 200 tons of improved seed multiplied from 1990 will be treated & distributed in these two project areas & small quantities of improved seed & fertiliser will be multiplied for distribution in 1992. An agricultural extension programme will run concurrently. Mechanical traction & threshing machines will also be rented out to the local community.

Funding: ODA, USAID, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFDAC, WFP, FAO & UNICEF.

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	8	6%
AFGHANS	112	86%
PAKISTANIS	10	8%
TOTAL	130	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
11 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
agriculture
self reliant
construction
emergency
food

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN	1,776,620	3,607,103	8,379,578	4,409,078	3,400,000
PAKISTAN	202,254	188,679	221,975	167,003	238,095
TOTAL	1,978,874	3,795,782	8,601,553	4,576,081	3,638,095

AFGHANISTAN NOTHILFE (AN) was founded in 1983 through the joint efforts of German and Afghan doctors. In 1987, AN began administering to Afghans in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Its board of directors consists of members of political parties and medical specialists.

The medical services & facilities of AN consists of: an 80-bed hospital in Peshawar; three primary health units at refugee camps in NWFP; a polyclinic with a training centre in Quetta; BHUs in Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktia and Kandahar provinces.

The hospital in Peshawar offers surgical treatment, internal medicine, eye and dental treatment, X-ray, ultra-sound and laboratory facilities. A vaccination programme is operated by UNHCR, a TB treatment programme by ICD, and a facility for lab examination is run by Afghanaid. Each month, approximately 150 surgical cases are admitted, and 300-350 patients receive admission in the hospital. More than 6000 are received at the polyclinic. Since December 1988, the health units have rehabilitated between 800 to 1300 patients. Since 1983, AN has sent 248 physically handicapped children to West Germany for appropriate treatment. The Ultrasound Examination Centre was added to the clinic in 1989.

A milk distribution programme has been undertaken.

In 1989 a 25-bed hospital was established in Kunar province which is a referral place for 8 BHUs in different parts of the province.

Another 25-bed hospital plus 8 BHUs were set up in Kandahar in late 1990-early 1991.

During 1990, some young Afghan doctors who work inside Afghanistan were trained by German and Afghan specialists and sent back to their working area.

Through the support of CARE, a German committee, Afghanistan Nothilfe provided one- and two-year medical nursing courses in Peshawar which graduated more than 600 male and female students. The courses in Peshawar have now ended, but a similar programme in Quetta, which started in 1987, is still running. It has trained 400 pupils for working inside Afghanistan.

Each year the people of West Germany and their government contribute 8 to 9 million rupees and 1.5 million respectively. Since 1987, 96 German doctors and nurses have worked with Afghanistan Nothilfe.

Funding: **The West German Government, donations of the West German people.**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

4 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

joint

shuras

commanders

SECTOR

health

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	10	12%
AFGHANS	75	88%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	85	

FUNDERS

GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN	86,805	55,493	146,914	238,095	238,095
PAKISTAN	260,416	277,469	244,857	104,762	104,762
TOTAL	347,221	332,962	391,771	342,857	342,857

The **AFGHANISTAN VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION CENTRE (AVICEN)** in Peshawar, was created in Sseptember 1987, as an infra-structure support to an existing vaccination campaign in rural Afghanistan, that was initiated in 1983. AVICEN now includes a training centre for different levels of EPI-personnel (Expanded Programme of Immunisation), a central cold store with a capacity for 1,5 million doses of vaccine, and an operational unit that manages almost 70 vaccinator teams, EPI-supervisors, and logistical operations in 22 provinces.

The goals of AVICEN's programme are to promote preventive medicine & public health for particularly the rural population of Afghanistan. Concerning vaccinations, the goal is to contribute to the development of a coherent EPI programme in rural Afghanistan, with agreed upon standards and guidelines, and to establish a national programme of immunisation when political conditions allow.

AVICEN provides training and technical assistance to the Pakistani authorities in charge of the EPI-programme for Afghan refugees in the Northwest Frontier Province. It vaccinates in three reugee camps. Its vaccinator teams in Afghanistan are present in 22 provinces.

In the course of 1990 a serious start was made to decentralise its operations, through the establishment of offices and of EPI-field centres (including a stock of vaccines) in Afghanistan. The reports that became available before December 31st 1990 announced a total of 531.512 doses of vaccine administered.

AVICEN is also involved in, and has carried out research on, nutritional deficiencies, iodine deficiency disorders and avitaminoses (lack of vitamin A). A pilot project adding the distribution of vitamin A to the EPI programme was initiated in the fall of 1990.

Apart from these strictly medical activities, AVICEN has participated in the construction of a dirt road and distributed 1196 tons of wheat in central Afghanistan.

An explicit aspect of AVICEN's doctrine is to practice "an active neutrality", towards socio-political differences that exist in Afghan society. A conscious effort is made to work with all parties, ethnic and religious groups, without favouring one over the other. Relationships are maintained with the population at large, in agreement with local authorities.

Evaluation is an integral part of the programme conception : the first two vaccination coverage surveys in rural Afghanistan were carried out in 1990 and early 1991. Demographic information from the vaccination teams is compared with published calculated estimates. A start has been made to develop the analytical tools for an economic analysis of the vaccination programme. AVICEN facilities in Afghanistan have been visited by UN-personnel in the course of Operation Salam missions. Its programme conception and activities have been evaluated extensively by a variety of consultants, on behalf of the EEC (once), UNICEF (twice) and WHO (once).

__**Funding:**__ **the European Community, the French government, UNICEF, Austcare and other private donors.**

AFGHANISTAN VACCINATION/IMMUNISATION CENTRE - AVICEN **ACBAR**

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	9	3%
AFGHANS	243	85%
PAKISTANIS	35	12%
TOTAL	287	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
BILAT
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
22 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
joint

SECTOR
health

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN			1,616,062	2,337,540	2,320,000
PAKISTAN		804,661	58,765	52,360	69,900
TOTAL		**804,661**	**1,674,827**	**2,389,900**	**2,389,900**

AFGHANS' HEALTH/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATION (AHSAO) was organised in June of 1985 to meet the various health and education needs of Afghan Refugees. In Peshawar, a children's clinic with an out-patient department and a 40-bed in-patient department provides a broad range of services for children as well as for adults.

The out-patient department of the children's unit examines, diagnoses and treats mild to severe disorders and diseases through its following programmes:

1. Malnutrition. Malnourished children are treated and issued food of high-nutrient value (fruit, eggs, dal, high protein biscuits, etc.).
2. Special Care. For children who need continuous and/or prolonged medical care for illnesses such as polio, epilepsy, diabetes, asthma, blood problems.
3. Vaccination. Afghan children and their mothers are provided with all vaccines.
4. Tuberculosis. In this department male and female adults and children suffering from T.B. are examined and treated.
5. Health Education. A health educator works with two groups of 20 women each day for 45-minute periods, teaching hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, communicable diseases.

When treatment is not possible in the out-patient department, children are admitted for extended care in the in-patient facility.

Two Basic Health Units operate in the Aza Khel camp zone, in which, between 300-400 patients (male, female and children) are treated daily. The same range of health care services are offered in the BHU's as are in the Children's Clinic. In addition there is a malaria control programme and a mobile vaccination team attached to the units. Clinics are also operating in Nangarhar and Kunar Provinces.

A TBA Training Programme has been recently started in Aza Khel to train 150 Afghan women. After training, these women will work in Aza Khel. Other education projects/programmes include an English Language Course, two primary schools in Pakistan in Dilawar Shah and Badaber camps and one in Nuristan in Afghanistan. One-year paramedic and 6-month nursing and technician training courses are provided to Afghan students.

AHSAO has a liquid milk distribution programme which covers 6000 families in Aza Khel, Kheshki, Danish Abad, and Tajabad camps. Liquid milk is also distributed to TB, malnourished and other weak patients through BHUs in Aza Khel and in the Child Health Centre in Peshawar.

A vaccination programme has been undertaken in the following three provinces of Afghanistan:

1. Chowki district of Kunar, started in November 1989.
2. Tani district of Paktia, started in January 1990.
3. Nangarhar province, started in 1990.

A vaccination team, (5 vaccinators + a team leader) operates in each area.

AHSAO implemented two agricultural projects in Chowki and Khas Kunar districts in Kunar province for four months (May to August 89).

__Funding:__ **Help the Afghans Foundation, HELP, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Food Programme.**

AFGHANS' HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATION-AHSAO ACBAR

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	1%
AFGHANS	99	94%
PAKISTANIS	5	5%
TOTAL	105	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL	SECTOR
Afghanistan	health
3 provinces	agriculture
refugees	
implementor	education
independent	construction
joint	emergency
shuras	food
commanders	

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN		1,664	178,423	22,660	29,871
PAKISTAN	138,495	430,127	415,075	407,675	388,530
TOTAL	138,495	431,791	593,498	430,335	418,401

THE AGENCIES

AFRANE was founded in Paris in 1979, by people who were already familiar with Afghanistan and/or who had previously been there. The purpose was to establish assistance to the Afghans in this troubled period.

The first missions of humanitarian assistance started in 1980. Emergency aid was provided to the population that stayed behind in Afghanistan, under the most difficult circumstances. The assistance consisted of cash for food, blankets, clothing and the subsidising of food stocks. Each mission inside Afghanistan was undertaken by expatriate volunteers who were authorised to decide on the use of the available funds.

After the military situation began to improve in 1986, the programme orientation moved toward agricultural assistance and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the rural environment. Priority was given to the restoration of traditional irrigation systems, such as karezes and channels. AFRANE also bought tractors.

The programmes on rural development have been integrated for two years. In addition to irrigation projects, AFRANE is also involved in the distribution of seed and grain, tree plantation, livestock breed improvement, plant protection, tractor repair, support of rural schools and small projects in income generation.

These integrated programmes are implemented in four provinces: Herat, Ghazni, Logar and in Badakhshan. By the end of 1990 the programme covered part of Kandahar province as well. AFRANE operates with the consent and cooperation of local authorities, such as shuras and commanders. Some projects operate in cooperation with other NGOs.

In 1991, AFRANE hopes to start special programmes focusing on training and .... in agriculture.

Funding: **IRC/RAP, UNDP**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	2	6%
AFGHANS	30	88%
PAKISTANIS	2	6%
TOTAL	34	

<FUNDERS>
UN
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
4 provinces
implementor
independent
joint
shuras
commanders

SECTOR
agriculture
education
construction

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			975,103	975,103	630,000
PAKISTAN			101,273	101,273	
TOTAL			1,076,376	1,076,376	630,000

AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE AFGHANISTAN (AMI Afghanistan) is a French, humanitarian association of volunteers. It was founded in 1979 to respond to medical emergencies affecting third-world populations which are inaccessible to international organisations like the World Health Organisation and the Red Cross.

AMI sends missions of two or three doctors and nurses into Afghanistan during a three to four month period to help wherever their assistance is needed. Most of the volunteers sent to Afghanistan and other countries take a few months leave from their jobs (medical) in France, the United Kingdom, Belgium or Holland. Since May 1990, AMI has operated in 14 provinces of Afghanistan.

In September 1985, AMI and Solidarite Afghanistan Belgium consolidated efforts to form an autonomous joint project - Medical Training for Afghans (MTA). This project operates a twenty-bed hospital with a training component, in Peshawar. The twenty Afghan nurses trained each year return to rural Afghanistan to take care of the health structure within their own regions.

In 1990, AMI continued missions inside Afghanistan to evaluate the projects run by former trainees. The association supported two missions in Kunar and Logar to set up a laboratory and train dais.

In collaboration with Coordination of Afghan Relief (CAR) a hospital in Baraki Barak of Logar province has been started to be rebuilt and will be finished in 1991.

In 1991, AMI will continue different missions in Afghanistan starting with two missions of refresher courses for former trainees and promotion of medical training.

Funding: **Solidarite Afghanistan Belgium, AFREFE(Belgium) Terre des Hommes, Amis Suisse de I'Afghanistan, Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, Int'l Rescue Committee, Governments of France and Belgium and European Community.**

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GENERAL
Afghanistan
14 provinces
refugees
implementor
donor
independent
joint
shuras
parties

SECTOR
health

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	15	58%
AFGHANS	11	42%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	26	

FUNDERS
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN	20,833	33,296	90,646	520,804	420,503
PAKISTAN	76,967	73,806	203,770	185,600	149,826
TOTAL	**97,800**	**107,102**	**294,416**	**706,404**	**570,329**

THE ASIA FOUNDATION is a private, publicly funded grant-making organisation founded in 1951 and based in San Francisco, California. It has 19 resident offices and 26 country programmes in Asia and the Pacific. According to individual country needs, the Foundation offers support in vital areas of development, complementing larger and more impersonal bilateral or multilateral official assistance programmes.

Its grant activities are largely concentrated in the areas of human resource development, public administration, education, foreign trade and investment, free enterprise and business management, economic development, international relations and diplomacy, and library development. The Foundation's Books for Asia programme distributes more than one million books and journals a year to thousands of schools, universities and libraries throughout Asia.

From 1954 until 1979 the Foundation was active in Afghanistan, providing consultants, equipment/materials for institutionalising, sponsoring exchange programmes and training and modernising public service in such institutions as: the Rural Development Department, the Higher Teachers Training College, the National Archives and Kabul Museum, Nangarhar and Kabul Universities, the Raisin and Karakul Institutes, the Women's Institute, The Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority, the Academy of Science, the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Planning, Finance, Public Health, Foreign Affairs, and others.

Future Foundation programming includes support of ACBAR's Resource and Information Centre (ARIC); development of professional associations; technical/professional library development; adult education; literacy; self reliance and entrepreneurship; training for Afghan NGO leaders; and cultural activities to promote national unity.

Funding: from a number of corporations, foundations and trusts, and major financial support from the US Department of State, smaller grants from USAID, USIA.

ASIA FOUNDATION, THE (AF) — ACBAR

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	2	25%
AFGHANS	5	62%
PAKISTANIS	1	13%
TOTAL	8	

FUNDERS

GOVT

GENERAL

Afghanistan

2 provinces

refugees

donor

joint

shuras

commanders

SECTOR

education

self reliance

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					70,000
PAKISTAN			203,000	213,000	300,000
TOTAL			203,000	213,000	370,000

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES (ARC) was founded in 1980 in Vienna. It was established as a relief organisation to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Afghans in Afghanistan.

ARC initially offered medical assistance to refugees, but later expanded its activities into sanitation and technical training. In recent years, it has become increasingly involved in long-term development projects in Afghanistan.

ARC's aim is to "Help Afghans to Help Themselves". Through a comprehensive management and staff training programme, ARC aims to have Afghans in all key positions by the end of 1992.

ARC operates three Basic Health Units in refugee villages in the Mardan and Sawabi districts. Here, programmes of curative and preventive medicine, rehabilitation through improved nutrition and physiotherapy, as well as home and school visits to promote increased health awareness, are all provided. In addition a training programme for malaria supervisors, laboratory technicians, vaccinators and dental health workers is in progress.

ARC runs two technical training centres at Akora Khattak and Munda refugee villages. Each centre trains about 100 refugees each year in carpentry, welding, tinsmithery, masonry or radio and electrical repair. The courses are of twelve months duration and include literacy, arithmetic and theology teaching. ARC operates a follow-up programme to provide technical and financial assistance to past graduates.

ARC has operated a Sanitation and Basic Health Education Programme since 1982 in many refugee villages in NWFP. The project aims to reduce the incidence of sanitation-related diseases by the construction and maintenance of latrines, and provision of health education. In 1990 we constructed a total of 4,388 latrines.

ARC runs rural development programmes in Ghazni and Logar provinces of Afghanistan. The aim is to increase food production and rural incomes, to encourage families to remain in their homes and to promote refugee returns. The activities include agriculture, irrigation, veterinary and income-generating projects. The long-term aim is to establish projects that can be run independently by the local people.

__Funding:__ **Austrian Association for Development and Cooperation (Austria), Bread for the World (Germany), NOVIB & Inter Church Aid (Netherlands), HEKS (Switzerland), UNHCR, UNDP and FAO.**

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES (ARC) **ACBAR**

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	5	2%
AFGHANS	255	85%
PAKISTANIS	40	13%
TOTAL	300	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
2 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
shuras

SECTOR
health
agriculture
education
self reliance
construction
veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	289,351	832,408	979,431	804,562	1,072,923
PAKISTAN	1,041,166	1,259,771	783,545	891,877	940,597
TOTAL	1,330,517	2,092,179	1,762,976	1,696,439	2,013,520

The purpose of **CARE INTERNATIONAL**'s Village Assistance Programme is to help Afghans recreate conditions in rural areas which encourage refugees to return to their homes. Through the programme, laborers on irrigation canal reconstructions, tertiary road and mule track repairs and small storehouse construction projects, receive wheat, cash or a combination of both as wages for their work. Tools are supplied to help some family members to rebuild their houses, while others work on community infrastructure reconstructions. The programme functions in Kunar and Pakteka provinces in cooperation with shuras.

Funding: **USAID, CARE USA**

CARE INTERNATIONAL (CI) — ACBAR

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	3	4%
AFGHANS	64	85%
PAKISTANIS	8	11%
TOTAL	75	

FUNDERS
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL	**SECTOR**
Afghanistan	
2 provinces	agriculture
implementor	
independent	construction
shuras	food
	shelter

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN				2,485,000	4,762,000
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL				2,485,000	4,762,000

The **AFGHAN AID ASSOCIATION (AAA)** was founded in 1983. It works in both the health and agricultural sectors. AAA also intends to implement a rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

In 1987, the Association opened a clinic in Peshawar which provides medical treatment to between 4,500 and 5,000 men, women and children each month. AAA is also conducting a male training programme; one course is for a three-month period, another for six months. Four clinics have been set up in Afghanistan in the following provinces: Laghman, Parwan, Jawzjan and Nangarhar.

AAA is looking for foreign volunteers (doctors, nurses, medical assistants, etc.) to come for short periods of time to work inside Afghanistan. The organisation would also welcome consultants who could assist it in its administration and proposal preparation.

In the agricultural sector, a number of projects are underway: a stream project was initiated in October; a survey is being conducted in Nangarhar and Laghman provinces with regard to road construction, housing, irrigation and other agricultural needs. In Nangarhar, (Khugiyani District, Sherzad sub-district), work has already started.

Funding: UNHCR, WHO and others.

AFGHAN AID ASSOCIATION (AAA) **ACBAR**

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	28	93%
PAKISTANIS	2	7%
TOTAL	30	

FUNDERS
UN

GENERAL
Afghanistan
4 provinces
refugees
independent
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
health
agriculture
education
construction

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN	40,509	61,043	137,021		
PAKISTAN	52,080	55,493	117,531	163,627	
TOTAL	**92,589**	**116,536**	**254,552**	**163,627**	

CARITAS PAKISTAN is the official organisation of the Catholic Church in Pakistan for justice, peace, development and emergency aid, operating under the mandate of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of Pakistan.

In late 1979 Caritas Pakistan, as an organisation sensitive to needs, immediately responded to the emergency arrival of several hundred thousand Afghan refugees into the NWFP. Caritas A.R.P has implemented/is running the following programmes:

I. SHELTER
12,500 residential tents, 22,000 blankets, 100 dispensary tents, 40,000 clothing (sets of shalwar kameeze) were distributed as emergency aid through 1983.

II. HEALTH
- A. Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI): In June 1981, Caritas started a programme of immunisation for refugees in camps of Peshawar district with two mobile units.
- B. Orthopedic Workshop: In early 1981, funds were provided for machinery and installation of an orthopedic workshop in Lady Reading Hospital to furnish orthopedic prostheses for war wounded mujahideen and others maimed by the fighting and landmines.
- C. Mobile Dental Unit: From August 1983 until now, a Caritas Mobile Dental Unit has been visiting the camps daily.
- D. Medical Supplies: During the first three years of the refugee emergency in Pakistan, Caritas distributed large amounts of donated medicines, and some purchased medicines throughout NWFP for Afghan refugees.

III. EDUCATION:
- A. Basic Health Unit: A BHU was established in August 1987 in Jehad Kali camp, near Pabbi.

IV. EDUCATION
473 scholarships were provided to Afghan students, studying in primary and secondary schools, up to 1986. The programme was closed down due to lack of funds.

V. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE
Medicines and medical equipment were provided to Afghan doctors, and sewing machines to Afghan widows to enable them to earn their living. This was also discontinued in June 1986 due to lack of funds.

Funding: Primarily network of National Caritas organisations in Europe, Australia, Japan & other Catholic Church funding organisations

CARITAS PAKISTAN, AFGHAN REFUGEE PROGRAM — ACBAR

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GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent

SECTOR
health
emergency

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	6%
AFGHANS	1	6%
PAKISTANIS	15	88%
TOTAL	17	

FUNDERS
BILAT

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	36,905	49,050	164,050	75,000	55,000
TOTAL	36,905	49,050	164,050	75,000	55,000

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS) is an international relief and development NGO with headquarters in the United States and projects in over fifty countries worldwide. CRS has been active in Pakistan since 1954. Initial involvement with Afghan refugee relief in Pakistan began in 1983, with CRS as a funding agency. However, since 1986, CRS has been fully operational in implementing Pakistan-refugee projects.

CRS has four projects for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Two projects are in the health and sanitation sector, one based in Balochistan and the other in Mianwali. These two projects concentrate on providing sanitation facilities to the Afghan refugees, health education and the training of community health workers, sanitation outreach workers and traditional birth attendants.

The combined achievements of these two projects are 11,000 latrines constructed, 188 male community health workers trained, 288 female community health workers trained, 1200 traditional birth attendants trained, and 20 outreach workers trained.

The third relief project, based in Balochistan, supports Afghan refugee training and income generation. This project provides training in the production of clothing and related items to needy Afghan women and disabled men, and also offers them a marketing outlet for their production. Since the inception of the project in 1986, approximately 2000 Afghan refugee women and 50 disabled men have participated in the project.

An agricultural rehabilitation and development project is carried out in Zabul province, Afghanistan. The project provides seeds, fertiliser, animal vaccinations, and related agricultural support. Of great importance to this project is the development of the local counter part's abilities to manage sustainable development programmes.

Funding: **US Government, UNHCR, and CRS.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	6	5%
AFGHANS	73	64%
PAKISTANIS	35	31%
TOTAL	114	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV.
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
1 province
refugees
implementor
donor
independent

SECTOR
health
self reliant

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN				119,775	127,000
PAKISTAN	496,912	516,327	727,228	699,595	578,000
TOTAL	496,912	516,327	727,228	819,370	705,000

COMITE AFGHAN DE SOLIDARITE (CAS) was founded in January 1988 and was duly registered as a Voluntary Agency by the Government of Pakistan. The aim of the Comite was to assist the Afghan refugees living in camps in Peshawar district particularly new arrivals. As at that time the new arrivals were placed in Badaber No 6, Jallozai and Khairabad camps the Comite started its activities in these camps.

Initially the activities of the Comite were confined to basic health care, primary education and income generation (carpet weaving) programmes. Later programmes like milk distribution through mechanical cows and distribution of relief goods in the camps were also undertaken.

The agency is now engaged in cross-border activities in the fields of health (T.B. Control programme) and animal dispensaries. At the moment the work is concentrated in different districts of Kunar province which may be expanded to other province in the future.

The Comite Afghan de Solidarite implements its projects through local commanders or shuras depending on the situation in the area.

__Funding:__ **Government of Quobec - Canada, UNDP**
IDRF & CCIC of Canada
Anti T.B. Association, Switzerland

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	22	92%
PAKISTANIS	2	8%
TOTAL	24	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
1 province
refugees
implementor
independent
joint
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
health
education
food
veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN		4,762	47,619	261,905	140,000
PAKISTAN		71,428	214,285	238,095	100,000
TOTAL		76,190	261,904	500,000	240,000

The COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CFID) is based in Washington, D.C. and oversees development and relief programmes on three continents. Its programmes in Pakistan and Afghanistan are commonly known by its earlier name, **MERCY FUND.**

Employing more than one thousand people in Pakistan & Afghanistan, CFID currently receives funding from UNDP and USAID. However, in 1988 about 80 percent of its programmes in this region were financed by private donations.

CFID first began refugee relief work in Peshawar in 1986, and has run mobile ob-gyn clinics treating nearly 50,000 refugee women each year. Three mobile units, with Afghan women doctors and female support staff, each week visit eighteen camps in the Kohat, Peshawar, and Mardan Districts and work out of semi-permanent clinic sites.

CIFD is also a pioneer in mine awareness education, having produced innovative and self-explanatory educational tools designed for illiterates without access to teachers. They ran the first-ever mine-awareness training programme for men and women in Shamshattu refugee camp, teaching hundreds of families safe ways of escaping the hazards of mines on their eventual return to Afghanistan.

Across the Durand Line, CFID delivers tons of food and clothing to the displaced around Jalalabad, allowing them to survive near their homes and not add to the burden borne by Pakistan's refugee camps. CFID also runs first-aid clinics in several sites in Nangarhar and Kabul Provinces.

In May 1989, resistance forces asked CFID to manage enormous state farm complexes outside Jalalabad. Originally built by the Soviets in the 1960s, these farms contain nearly a million olive trees and extensive citrus orchards. The potential cash value of the crop comes close to $50 million per year and represents pre-war Afghanistan's fourth largest export commodity.

Today the CFID staff is clearing irrigation canals, rebuilding locks, weeding and otherwise ensuring that the endangered trees survive. CFID agriculturists are also devising ways of processing and marketing the crop.

In Dahnae Ghori district of Baghlan province and Gomal district of Pakteka province, CFDF implements some water resource projects.

Funding: **UNDP, USAID and private donations.**

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - MERCY FUND

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	2	0%
AFGHANS	1200	99%
PAKISTANIS	4	1%
TOTAL	1206	

FUNDERS

GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL

Afghanistan

3 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

shuras

commanders

parties

SECTOR

health

agriculture

mine

construction

emergency

food

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN		27,746	452,987	1,700,000	1,000,000
PAKISTAN		110,907	122,428	300,000	
TOTAL		138,653	575,415	2,000,000	1,000,000

DANISH COMMITTEE FOR AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES (DACAAR) is a consortium set up to aid Afghan refugees, composed of four Danish NGOs: Danish People's Relief Organisation, Danish Association for International Cooperation, Caritas Denmark and Danish Refugee Council.

It has run its own projects in Pakistan since 1984 and during 1988 began to plan a rehabilitation programme for Afghanistan.

The DACAAR sewing project in the refugee camps gives an income to 747 Afghan women, from embroidery and tailoring, by producing items for export, local sales, and UNHCR contracts. Mobile teams teach embroidery and new designs as well as looking after quality control of the work done by women in the camps, and a six month course trains women to work in the finishing workshop in Peshawar.

DACAAR employs refugees in construction teams for site planning and the provision of improved access roads in the camps. They took over the UNICEF water supply project in 1986 to improve and maintain shallow wells, install handpumps, build bathrooms and produce health education materials relating to water and hygiene.

DACAAR is also responsible for the maintenance of all piped water systems to refugee camps which have been installed by the NWFP Public Health Engineering Department. In 1988 their factory in Swabi began production of Indus handpumps, including a large number for UNHCR.

The cross-border activities of DACAAR include irrigation, drinking water supply, roads, construction and agriculture in the provinces of Kunar, Ghazni, Pakteka, Nangarhar, and Kandahar. A graduate training scheme for engineers and foremen is being developed in Pakistan.

Funding: Danida, the Danish Refugee Council, the European Community and UNHCR.

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	10	2%
AFGHANS	353	82%
PAKISTANIS	70	16%
TOTAL	433	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
5 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
shuras

SECTOR
agriculture
self reliance
construction

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			979,431	2,103,786	2,502,857
PAKISTAN	2,612,355	2,532,802	3,292,476	1,945,254	1,077,179
TOTAL	2,612,355	2,532,802	4,271,907	4,049,040	3,580,036

The **DENTAL CLINIC FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES (DCAR)** started its activities in January 1984. In November of 1986, in addition to the main clinic, dental care to the refugees was extended to the operation of three dental mobile units, which provide service to various camps.

The main clinic consists of eight Mobile Dental Units, sponsored by HELP Germany, and an E.N.T. Department which started its activities in 1989. Since 1988, a Dental Training Course has been conducted.

In addition to the above, three dental clinics are operating in Logar, Maidan and Mazar-i-Sharif inside Afghanistan.

Under the sponsorship of UNHCR, the organisation has started an agricultural assistance programme in Mohammad Agha District, Logar Province, to increase the crop production of the farmers.

Funding: **HELP (FRG) and UNHCR.**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

3 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

SECTOR

health

agriculture

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	1	1%
AFGHANS	62	95%
PAKISTANIS	2	3%
TOTAL	65	

FUNDERS
UN

PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN		16,648	59,582	94,576	94,576
PAKISTAN	48,611	88,035	94,025	108,835	2,604,000
TOTAL	48,611	104,683	153,607	203,411	2,698,576

DAI is a contractor of USAID. It is currently carrying out part of the USAID Programme: Agriculture Sector Support Project (ASSP), by adding initiatives in private sector agribussiness, agricultural extension and planning.

DAI's portion of ASSP is designed to:

* revitalise private sector agribusiness trade linkages between Pakistan and Afghanistan;

* facilitate the provision of critically-required agricultural inputs for sale to Afghan farmers;

* demonstrate improved agricultural technology and the use of high-yielding inputs;

* transfer technology through training programmes for critical agricultural sector workers;

* provide the information necessary for long-rang planning of the development of rural Afghanistan.

The tasks outlined above are carried out by three programme components: Private Sector Agribusiness (PSA), Programme Planning and Analysis (Planning), and Agriculture Development and Training (ADT).

The work of the three programme divisions is coordinated by a Senior Management Team led by the Chief of Party (COP). The COP in turn is assisted by a Senior Agricultural Advisor, a Monitoring and Reporting Unit, an Information Unit, and an Administration and Finance Unit.

For 1990, 10 of Afghanistan's 29 provinces were targeted for operations under the project. This number will be increased as security and transportation allow. The provinces where the ASSP is currently working include those accessible from Pakistan, extending from Kunar in the north to Helmand in the south.

security and transportation allow. The provinces where the ASSP is currently working include those accessible from Pakistan, extending from Kunar in the north to Helmand in the south.

This is a 40 month project which will provide more than $35 million dollars in support to agricultural rehabilitation and planning for Afghanistan. Total Afghan staff will number more than 250 at full strength, with 200 operating inside Afghanistan. Each of the operational components of the project is headed by Afghan specialists, with senior Afghan staff contributing in all phases of the project in Peshawar, Quetta, and inside Afghanistan.

Funding: **US Government**

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	10	7%
AFGHANS	110	78%
PAKISTANIS	21	15%
TOTAL	141	

FUNDERS

GOVT

GENERAL

Afghanistan

10 provinces

implementor

independent

shuras

parties

commanders

SECTOR

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN				1,000,000	
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL				1,000,000	

The **DOMESTIC ENERGY SAVING PROJECT (DESP)** was established in 1984. The aim of the project was to develop and disseminate energy-saving cooking and baking technologies for Afghan Refugee households in the RTVs (Refugee Tented Villages) in NWFP.

In recent years, the project has also become involved in the training of masons and the construction of clay-domed houses in the camps - the rationale being that this innovation would also lead to a saving of wood. At the same time it would be a useful preparation for the repatriation of Afghan refugees. Women have always formed the most important target group of the project.

From the time the project was established, it was intended that technologies developed should be transferable to both the Afghan and Pakistani populations of NWFP. Furthermore, it was planned that repatriating refugees would take the developed technologies with them to Afghanistan.

In addition, the project is also implementing a sub-project in the framework of "The Second Phase Income-Generating Project for Refugee Affected Areas".

At present the project is working mostly in Afghan RTVs in different parts of NWFP. Since its establishment, more than 100,000 households have adopted one of the project technologies; this includes Pakistan households who live in the vicinity of RTVs. Of special importance are the more than 800 bakeries which have been established with the support of the project. These have played an important role in feeding the refugees, saving fuel and the provision of income-generation opportunities.

DESP is now considering how to expand its activities to Afghanistan. Apart from pilot dissemination activities, the emphasis during the first months will be on the collection of information. The collection of information (as well as later dissemination activities) to be conducted in cooperation with other agencies who have more extensive experience of working in Afghanistan. This approach reflects the opinion of the project that environmental protection is an issue that cannot be handled by one agency only but should be a responsibility shared by all groups involved in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

In addition, in 1990 the project initiated a training and research programme in the field of low-cost housing and construction as part of the preparation programme for repatriation.

Funding: **German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), UNHCR, a consortium of European countries and the World Bank.**

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GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent

SECTOR
self reliance
construction

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	4	7%
AFGHANS	50	88%
PAKISTANIS	3	5%
TOTAL	57	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN		554,938	489,715	490,000	328,289
TOTAL		554,938	489,715	490,000	328,289*

* FIRST PHASE OF THE 1991 BUDGET (JANUARY-JUNE).

The **DUTCH COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN (DCA)** is based in Peshawar with its head office in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, under the name "Stichting Afghanistan Comite Nederland".

Since 1985, DCA has largely concentrated its assistance inside Afghanistan through cross-border assistance projects. Operations started with cash-for-food assistance mainly in northeast Afghanistan (Panjshir). This type of assistance was over the following years extended to 15 areas in north, east and northeast Afghanistan.

Beginning in 1988, other types of assistance were planned in order to meet new requirements caused by the changing political-military situation. An increasing demand for more structural types of assistance in the veterinary and agricultural sector was emerging, and there was need for programmes to be designed to begin rehabilitation of the agricultural economy.

A major constraint perceived by farmers was their loss of livestock, including draught animals, caused by the war, epidemic diseases and slaughtering. Rehabilitation began in the veterinary sector by developing a system of preventive animal health care in the rural areas.

DCA entered the first phase of the project in September 1988, with the establishment of the Veterinary Training and Support Centre (VTOC), an institute training approximately 40 vaccinators and 45 paravets a year for various NGO's interested in integrating animal care into their agricultural programmes. The training component of the VTSC provides refresher courses for Afghan veterinarians who want to work inside Afghanistan. The support component provides standardised field kits for each level of veterinary assistance, ranging from vaccinators and paravets to complete field units (consisting of an Afghan veterinarian assisted by paravets). DCA has established 13 field units that integrate the different levels into one coordinated structure, making it possible to cover large areas and to react quickly to major out-breaks of animal diseases. By the end of 1991 DCA is planning to have established 20 field units.

The second phase of DCA assistance started in the early part of 1989 included veterinary-related projects - distribution of draught animals and milk cows, and breeding programmes for livestock - and those related to other sectors of agriculture, such as irrigation, seed and fertilizer, and tractor power. These projects have been shifted to HAFO.

__Funding:__ **Dutch Government, UNDP and private donors in The Netherlands.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	2	2%
AFGHANS	110	96%
PAKISTANIS	2	2%
TOTAL	114	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
10 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
joint
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	289,351	249,722	393,159	375,236	477,026
PAKISTAN		320,310	529,355	830,790	360,693
TOTAL	289,351	570,032	922,514	1,206,026	837,719

ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION (ESAR) was founded in 1989. Its aim is to provide engineering and agricultural services inside Afghanistan and thus take an active part in the rehabilitation process. Projects have been implemented by ESAR in rehabilitating the infrastructure of roads, schools, ware-houses, agricultural and irrigation systems in Paktia, Pakteka, Logar, Ghazni Wardak, Kandahar and Zabul provinces.

A pre-cast concrete factory for producing concrete beams and slabs has been built by ESAR in Zormat district of Paktia province.

ESAR implements its projects as cash-for-work and food-for-work programmes. Projects are implemented with the help of local shuras.

<u>Funding:</u> **UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP**

ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION(ESAR) **ACBAR**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

6 provinces

implementor

independent

SECTOR

agriculture

education

construction

shelter

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	20	95%
PAKISTANIS	1	5%
TOTAL	21	

FUNDERS
UN

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN			190,476	285,714	
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL			**190,476**	**285,714**	

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION AND LOGISTICS UNIT (ACLU) was founded in 1988 with the following objectives:

* To assess the condition of primary and secondary road systems in Afghanistan.

* To assemble construction teams to repair and reconstruct roads and bridges when conditions permit.

* To plan and design work to be accomplished.

ACLU has four Construction Units (three for road work and one for construction of bridges). The construction work includes: Widening, cutting, filling and surfacing roads and constructing culverts, retaining walls, washes and bridges.

In 1991, ACLU will focus on the following projects:

1. Kunar Province: Nawapass-Barikot road, Shinkorak bridge, and Nishagam bridge.

2. Paktia and Logar: Jaji-Dehnaw road and two bridges in Jaji.

   -Ghulam Khan Tana-Khost road, Khost city-Seta Kandaw road and Khost bridge.

3. Pakteka: Angoor Ada-Saroobi road.

The Logistic Sector of ACLU transports goods and logistic materials to various liberated parts of Afghanistan.

Funding: **USAID**

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION AND LOGISTICS UNIT (ACLU) — ACBAR

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INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
HAYATABAD, PESHAWAR
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ENG. ABDUL MANAN HAMIDI

SUBOFFICE2
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
HAYATABAD, PESHAWAR
PHN: 812471
ENG. HABIB

HEADQUARTERS
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TLX:
FAX:

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	824	99%
PAKISTANIS	5	1%
TOTAL	829	

FUNDERS

BILAT

GENERAL

Afghanistan

4 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

joint

shuras

parties

commanders

SECTOR

construction

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN					114,285
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL					114,285

The **EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING (EIL)** is a non-profit making NGO headquartered in Brattleboro, Vermont, USA. Its operations in Balochistan are one facet of world-wide activities involving refugee resettlement in third world countries, language training teacher and teacher-trainer education, assisting indigenous non-governmental agencies to strengthen management, cooperative and implementing capabilities and human resource development.

In Balochistan EIL implements and manages projects that focus on: Afghan refugee assistance through primary and middle school, teacher training and materials/curriculum development; agricultural assistance/income generation; and a women's integrated income generation programme.

The Education and Materials/ Curriculum Development Programme, started in 1987. Itemploys men and women trainers who provide pedagogical and content training for some 180 Afghan village teachers. Six Education Resource Centres, permanently staffed, provide back-up, field monitoring and material support to teachers. The Quetta staff provides in-service training of trainers monthly. A locally appropriate training manual has been created for both male and female teachers. In addition, Pashtu and Dari textbooks are translated and produced. Approximately 6,000 tests have been printed and distributed this year. At least 6,000 students in grades 1-3 have been reached.

The Agricultural Assistance/Income Generation Project covers most activities likely to be engaged in by agriculturalists and livestock owners. Through August 1989, material and technical support was provided to 5,800 families in kitchen gardening and livestock. Ten Agricultural Support Centres provide supplies, at cost or marginally subsidised rates; veterinary services are provided, utilising a pool of skilled stock assistants. About 10,000 animals (plus poultry) are treated gratis per month.

Other areas of assistance involve poultry feed to refugee families, the development of water sources for irrigation and livestock use, support to especially needy families in the form of inputs and advice. Also, tree seedlings are raised in small nurseries by families who are paid for their work, thus creating income.

A veterinary training programme and an agriculture extension training programme have recently been undertaken.

In spring 1989, an Integrated Women's Income Generation project was implemented, starting with traditional female activities, such as handicrafts/embroidery production. EIL successfully demonstrated that women can become income generators without detracting funds from more standard male programmes. Currently, 150 women are engaged in this project which aims at self-financing, sustainability and replicability inside Afghanistan.

__Funding:__ **UNHCR and the US Burea of Refugee Programmes.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	3	3%
AFGHANS	83	73%
PAKISTANIS	27	24%
TOTAL	113	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV.

GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent

SECTOR
agriculture
education
self reliance
veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	347,222	343,144	245,877	369,851	392,851
TOTAL	347,222	343,144	245,877	369,851	392,851

The **GERMAN AFGHANISTAN FOUNDATION (GAF)** is a non governmental, non political humanitarian organisation established simultaneously in the Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan in 1986. GAF is involved in cross-border projects with some veterinary services for Afghan refugees in the border areas and a veterinary training programme for Afghans in Peshawar.

Although the organisation is primarily assisting in the agricultural sector, it is also rendering medical assistance through clinics and implementation of vaccination projects (EPI).

The paravet training course, established in 1986 in Peshawar, trained 200 young Afghans as paravets. 86 of them are presently employed by GAF at various veterinary centres inside Afghanistan and in the border areas of Pakistan. The remaining paravets have either been employed by other NGOs or have established their private veterinary clinics at refugee camps. The paravet training course has been modified to a veterinary refresher training.

Presently 20 GAF veterinary centres operate in 10 different provinces in Afghanistan. Also 2 more veterinary centres provide veterinary service to the animals of Afghan refugees residing in refugee camps in the border areas of Pakistan.

GAF's agricultural department implements crop production and karez cleaning projects in Paktia and Pakteka provinces.

Four EPI centres and two medical clinics run by GAF's medical project are operating inside Afghanistan.

GAF intends to concentrate its focus even more on veterinary services and agricultural sectors. GAF is planning to expand the areas covered by its veterinary centres from 20 districts to 30 districts. A copy production project in Nangarhar province is also planned.

German Afghanistan Foundation implements its projects through whatever infrastructure may be available in the targetted area, i.e. shura, commanders, village elders, etc.

Funding: **UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, German Government and Public Donations Germany.**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

10 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

shuras

commanders

SECTOR

health

agriculture

veterinary

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	216	100%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	216	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	48,321	214,145	288,297	561,009	839,554
PAKISTAN	129,050	149,623	101,655	93,501	186,563
TOTAL	177,371	363,768	389,952	654,510	1,026,117

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI) started its programmes in Balochistan in 1985, largely at the initiative of UNHCR. Few services existed for handicapped people in Baluchistan, and the disabled persons among the Afghan refugee population.

One of the priorities of the programme is to promote the autonomy of the Quetta Centre through the training of its local staff. To this end, HI has achieved the following: the technicians have acquired the technical expertise necessary to manufacture orthopaedic devices of a high standard, using appropriate technology; & the physiotherapist assistants are taught to consult the patients in order to identify their problems and provide appropriate treatment and devices. Most technicians & physiotherapist assistants are now able to teach new workers and students. HI has also provided physiotherapy training sessions for nurses working in various local hospitals.

Using the Quetta Centre as a base, two mobile teams of local physiotherapist assistants make monthly field trips to refugee villages around Balochistan; twenty are currently visited. A specific network of Afghan outreach workers is working in the various camps, to identify the handicapped population most likely to benefit from the services of Handicap International, and to refer them to these monthly consultations. Some patients are treated in the camps and followed up by the outreach workers, while others are directed to the Centre for extended treatment. Between September 1985 and December 1990 more than 14,000 new patients were registered and 9,000 gait aids and orthopaedic devices were made. In 1989 the Balochistan Government opened an Orthopaedic, Prosthesis and Physiotherapy Centre in Quetta for Pakistani disabled. Handicap International has been requested to become technical consultant in its implementation.

In December 1988, an HI team consisting of an expatriate physiotherapist, an Afghan orthopaedic technician and an Afghan physiotherapist assistant, set up a small centre in Zindajan, Herat province. The replacment team, consisting of one expatriate orthopaedic technician, one expatriate physiotherapist and three Afghan orthopaedic technicians, was attacked on the 14th of August 1989 during the trip to Zindajan. The three Afghan technicians and the expatriate technician, Vincent Gernigon, were killed in the attack. After that accident, HI decided not to send any more staff inside Afghanistan. The Centre at Zindajan continued its activities under the control of the local delegation of the Jamiat-e-Islami, with only an external consultancy from HI.

In 1990 HI began the realisation of a partnership programme to set up four Rehabilitation Units inside Afghanistan (provinces of Helmand, Ghazni, and Kandahar). Therefore, an Orthopaedic Training Centre for Afghan People has been established in Quetta to train Afghan orthopaedic technicians. HI is training for each projected Unit, four orthopaedic technicians, selected by the implementing partners, MCI and IAHC. The purpose of the training is the manufacturing of crutches, above knee and below knee prostheses. HI is also funding the construction of the buildings, furnishing full equipment for one year and paying the salaries for technicians for one year. Developments in the partnership, funding, and range of devices produced, will depend on the sucess of the running of those 4 Units for the first year.

__Funding:__ **UNHCR, USAID, Belgian Government, OXFAM, Radda Barnen, other private donors.**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

4 provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

joint

commanders

SECTOR

health

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	6	5%
AFGHANS	102	92%
PAKISTANIS	3	3%
TOTAL	111	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN		16,648	27,276	130,902	210,000
PAKISTAN	150,462	210,076	281,586	359,981	373,000
TOTAL	**150,462**	**226,724**	**308,862**	**490,883**	**583,000**

HELP was founded in 1981 as a fund-raising agency. HELP's main aim is to provide aid for Afghan Refugees in NWFP of Pakistan. HELP receives funds from private donors and public subsidies.

The following independent, humanitarian Afghan relief organisations are currently supported by HELP:

1. UNION AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES operates the following activities:
   - a 50-bed hospital and 7 BHUs in Baraki Camp/Swabi
   - 6 BHUs in Munda Pul
   - 11 BHUs and 2 laboratories in various other camps
   - a milk distribution programme in Kachagarai (about 18,000 litres of milk are distributed to children daily)
   - a vocational training programme in Kachagarai which trains 100 boys in five different handicrafts every year

2. AFGHAN HEALTH/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ORGANISATION operates a Child Health Centre in Peshawar, where more than 400 patients are examined and treated daily in its OPD (Out Patient Department) and 40 beds are provided in IPD (In patient Department). 500 malnourished children are supplied with supplementary food every month. The expenses are jointly shared by HELP and HELP THE AFGHANS FOUNDATION.

2. DENTAL CLINIC FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES is equipped with six dental chairs, x-ray and laboratory, and examines/treats 250 patients per day. Complete or partial denture is provided. HELP is the main sponsor.

3. GERMAN AID CLINIC in Quetta cares mainly for Hazara refugees and includes a BHU and a primary school (50 students).

HELP has provided donations and assistance such as wheelchairs, prostheses, and school fees to different organisations (other than those listed above), groups, and individuals.

Financial assistance can be provided for orthopaedic surgery for about 30 children with polio, clubfoot and other disabilities by HELP.

Funding: **German government and private donations.**

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GENERAL

refugees

donor

SECTOR

health

food

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	50%
AFGHANS	0	0%
PAKISTANIS	1	50%
TOTAL	2	

FUNDERS

GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	1,388,888	1,664,816	2,068,560	2,471,435	750,000
TOTAL	1,388,888	1,664,816	2,068,560	2,471,435	750,000

HELP AFGHAN FARMERS ORGANIZATION (HAFO) was founded in August 1990.

The rehabilitation sector of Dutch Committee for Afghanistan, which worked for two years and succeeded in obtaining positive results from prolongation of the sector, could not continue because the Board of the DCA could not maintain monitoring and supervision of the sector. The board recommended that the projects of this sector and related personnel should be brought under the umbrella of a concerned NGO. The Afghan staff of the sector did not agree with the decision of the Board and decided to continue their work by forming a new Afghan NGO. The decision was welcomed by the DCA representative and HAFO was formed.

HAFO has projects in rehabilitation of agriculture, irrigation and animal husbandry programmes in Helmand, Kandahar and Wardak provinces.

HAFO intends to extend its programmes in order to assist needy farmers, and help them increase their yields and become self-sufficient.

Funding: **Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan, UNDP, UNOCA, FAO & SV**

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GENERAL
Afghanistan
3 provinces
implementor
independent
shuras

SECTOR
agriculture

HEADQUARTERS
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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	25	100%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	25	

FUNDERS
UN
BILAT

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN				300,000	212,862
PAKISTAN				150,000	52,000
TOTAL				450,000	264,862

HELP THE AFGHANS FOUNDATION (HAF) was established in the Netherlands in 1984 as a relief agency for refugees from the Afghanistan war. Women and children were selected as target groups, and it was decided to fund Afghan registered non governmental organisations (NGOs) where suitable.

In 1986 HAF began supporting the children's clinic of the Afghans Health and Social Assistance Organisation (AHSAO) in University Town, Peshawar. Since 1987 HELP-Germany has co-sponsored the AHSAO clinic, which in 1987 added an in-patients department (IPD), to the out patient departments, (OPD, vaccination, health education, special care + TB, malnutrition).

In 1988 HAF took on the funding of 2 Basic Health Units (BHUs) and a milk distribution project in Aza Khel camp, implemented by AHSAO. In 1989, with the assistance of Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA) and UNICEF, a Mother and Child Health Programme was started in the camp. This includes an under - two clinic, nutrition education programme, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), antenatal care and vaccination, Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) training and midwifery service.

In 1990 an ORT corner was added to the clinic OPD, which in 1991 has been chosen for the UNICEF control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) training programme.

Since 1987 HAF has co-funded the Afghan Obstetrics and Gynaecology Hospital (AO & GH), including a pre-natal unit started up in 1990 in co-operation with AHSAO.

Since 1989 HAF also funds orthopaedic operations for children performed by Dr.Al Sayyah.

HAF has also provided medicines and medical equipment, funded vaccination programme inside Afghanistan through AVICEN, built a school in Munda Camp through Afghan Relief Foundation (ARF), equipped schools, supported income generation, and distributed food in Pakistan through AHSAO and in Afghanistan through ARF and Afghanaid.

Funding: **Dutch Government, Stichting Vluchteling, Private**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	100%
AFGHANS	0	0%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	1	

FUNDERS

GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL

refugees
donor
joint

SECTOR

health
education
self reliance
emergency
food

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	335,530	394,295	398,531	464,450	
TOTAL	335,530	394,395	398,531	464,450	

HUMAN CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (HCI) is a charitable organisation headquartered in Ottawa, Canada.

Human Concern International Peshawar, has been carrying out a variety of projects for Afghan Refugees since 1985 in NWFP and inside Afghanistan. It affords financial help to Afghan orphans, and educates and trains them in certain trades to enable them to earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependants. Since 1987, HCI has operated rehabilitation programmes inside Afghanistan.

A school is provided for Afghan children up to the seventh grade. Hundreds of students are studying there. These students are provided with stationery and books needed for their respective classes. Lunch is served daily to about 375 orphaned students.

The Vocational Centre at Akora Khattak provides training facilities to Afghan boys to learn carpet making, leather work (hand bags and shoes), tailoring, carpentery, etc. These products are then exported to Middle Eastern countries, thereby earning foreign exchange for Pakistan as well as a good income for Human Concern. HCI also disburses cash money to orphaned children on a monthly basis.

The mother and child care project has four Basic Health Units in Akora Khattak, where medical facilities are provided to Afghan women and children as well as training to the older and middle-aged women on the Traditional Birth Systems. Due to a lack of education, Afghan women generally will not avail themselves of services at a gynaecological centre. They prefer to give birth through traditional dais. HCI undertook the training of Afghan women in traditional birthing methods and are awarding certificates to the second successful group of TBAs.

Human Concern carries out irrigation and agricultural projects inside Afghanistan and successfully completed one such project in Logar province on 31 July 1989. A Crop Production Programme (Farm Power Machinery), was implemented in the same province. The project was completed by the end of October 1989. Surveys relative to agricultural, irrigation and reconstruction needs were carried out in Logar, Ghazni, Wardak and Kunar provinces.

Currently, Basic Health Units, organized by HCI, operate out-patient departments one day per week with an average of ninety patients per day.

Furthermore, HCI is running construction of irrigation projects, roads, mosques, schools and tube-wells, emergency assistance, food aid and food-for-work projects, BHUs in upper Nooristan and Logar. Some immunization and veterinary projects are in the planning stage.

Funding: by private donors in the Middle East, Canada, USA, CIDA, UNHCR, UNDP and WFP.

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	5	4%
AFGHANS	115	88%
PAKISTANIS	10	8%
TOTAL	130	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
4 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
joint
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
health
agriculture
mine
education
self reliance
construction
emergency
food

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	71,474	104,554	827,913	98,010	109,771
PAKISTAN	541,324	716,981	515,670	588,600	676,890
TOTAL	612,798	821,535	1,343,583	686,610	786,661

ICA did not submit information.

NOTE: The data on the profile page could not be checked.

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

refugees

SECTOR

health

emergency

HEADQUARTERS
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FAX:

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	%
AFGHANS	%
PAKISTANIS	%
TOTAL	

FUNDERS

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	1,446,759	1,387,347	1,224,289	897,615	
TOTAL	1,446,759	1,387,347	1,224,289	897,615	

Since 1933, the **INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)** has assisted refugees fleeing violence & persecution. In over 13 countries worldwide, IRC provides relief aid to refugees in the country of first asylum, rehabilitation aid to support repatriation and resettlement opportunities when other options are not viable.

IRC began its Programme for Afghans in 1980 & has since become one of the longest standing & most diverse NGOs involved in Afghan refugee aid. Programmes initiated by IRC span from medical & public health to educational & income-generating projects. In 1988, IRC began to assist communities in Afghanistan with rehabilitation projects. IRC's 9 major programmes are outlined below:

1.**RPA** supports community development projects in the provinces of Paktia/Pakteka. Projects include: irrigation repair, community grain storage, construction, EPI & water & sanitation programme. In 1991, IRC plans to expand into education too.

2.**RAP** provides funding/technical support for PVOs involved in agricultural projects in Afghanistan. The programme also assists agencies implementing health projects for Afghans on both sides of the border.

3.**Hangu Education Programme** focuses on developing community education resources through material support & teacher-training. IRC contributes to the education of over 50,000 secondary students via financial support for teacher stipends, utilities & transportation costs, and through teacher training & textbooks/supplies distribution. Hangu Education also directly supports nearly 3,000 primary-aged students.

4.**Female Education Prog.** incorporates 5 educational & vocational programmes for refugee girls/women ranging from pre-school to post-graduate. Totally, over 1,500 women/girls participate in the various programmes offered.

5.**Science/Technology Training Prog.** provides technical education for Afghans in exile. Programmes offered include Experimental Secondary School of the Sciences, graduate & post-graduate level engineering programmes & a teacher training institute. The programme also produces textbooks for distribution (over 117000 in 1990) & offers material/technical suppor to independent Afghan schools.

6.**Language Development Programme** seek to enhance inter-cultura communication, preserve & promot indigenous languages, & offe educational & professiona development opportunities for Afgha refugees. Approximately 9000 Afghan benefit from educationa opportunities in teacher-training public administration, computers Dari, Pashtu & English languages.

7.**Hangu Medical Programme** operate 13 BHUs in Kohat district servin approximately 200,000 refugees. I addition to curative services, IR has a comprehensive public healt programme including community female health workers, EPI, complet MCH programmes & water & sanitatio programmes. In autumn 1990, IR began a wheat-based oral rehydratio solution research project.

8.**HERC** produces booklets, silk screened posters, flip-charts, slid shows & audio tapes on health topic in Dari & Pashtu. In 1990, th Centre produced over 108,000 image on flip-charts or posters. A librar & a media room is also maintained from which other health agencies ca borrow materials for educationa purposes.

9.**SRP** create employment, income vocational training opportunitie for Afghan refugees. During 1990 IRC implemented projects in 2 refugee camps, many of which lay i remote areas. Approximately 16,00 Afghan families benefitted directl from having at least one member o the family earning income throug IRC's projects. The beneficiarie work in construction, handicraf productions (including carpe weaving), agriculture, wood/meta shops, an auto shop or the IR printing press. Others set up thei own small businesses throug participation in IRC's credit scheme.

Funding: **UN, US & Canadian Gvts., Bernard Foundation, Va Leer Foundation, Refugee Int'l, Stichtin Vluchteling, NRC/NCA, Operation Day's Work, Donner Foundation & private donors.**

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	20	1%
AFGHANS	1293	81%
PAKISTANIS	285	18%
TOTAL	1598	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL	**SECTOR**
Afghanistan	health
2 provinces	agriculture
refugees	mine
implementor	education
donor	self reliance
independent	construction
joint	emergency
shuras	
	veterinary

BUDGET(US$)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANIS.	2,604,166	2,838,188	6,897,000	6,981,000	8,360,000
PAKISTAN	3,038,194	6,410,654	4,933,000	4,919,000	4,685,000
TOTAL	5,642,360	9,248,842	11,830,000	11,900,000	13,045,000

The **ISLAMIC RELIEF AGENCY (ISRA)** is an international organisation offering assistance irrespective of caste, creed, religion or race to those affected by natural disasters and physical disruption or foreign aggression, and who are compelled to take refuge in other countries. ISRA maintains regional centres throughout the world, with Peshawar being the regional office for Pakistan functioning for Afghan refugees. The work for Afghan refugees started in 1984.

One primary focus of ISRA is to conduct field studies in drought-and disaster-affected areas and present the findings to international relief and charity organisations and philanthropists around the world to enable them to plan and create projects that are effective and appropriate to the needs of the target populations.

The Agency is involved in health, education, social welfare, relief and rural development programmes:

HEALTH: 6 hospitals/clinics are currently operating in different camps in NWFP. In addition, preventive measures such as T.B. and malaria control programmes; sanitation and water supply; and health education/communication programmes have been undertaken in different refugee villages.

ISRA has also opened a Medical Assistants Training Course which gives para-medical training to students. Five batches of 109 students , including 15 female students, have completed the course and have been provided with work. The sixth batches consisting of 42 students is under training at present.

EDUCATION: Two schools for orphans are functioning at the moment, one at Sardarghari and the other at Haripur camp, covering a total of 1,450 students.

Schools in Samar Bagh and Quetta have been established and besides that 1,500 students have been sponsored in Nasir Bagh, Swabi and Chitral schools.

A 45-day in-service refresher training is being offered for teachers in different parts of NWFP. So far 2,260 primary/middle school teachers have been trained.

Moreover, ISRA has offered courses in journalism, office management and cartography which have graduated 27, 127 & 60 students respectively. Vocational training courses in six trade viz., tailoring, lathe, welding, electricity, motor mechanism and carpentry are also offered. Efforts are being made to expand these courses.

36 schools were supported inside Afghanistan (1984-88) which were then transferred to Muslim Aid. At present one school is being supervised by ISRA in Chawki district of Kunar.

ISRA is supervising 8 Quranic Centres.

SOCIAL WELFARE: This is the most important project of ISRA. 10,000 orphans plus their widowed mothers have been registered in this programme so far. 5 centres for orphans in different places in NWFP are supervised.

RELIEF: The relief programme is concerned with fresh arrivals before registration and provides them with tents, blankets and food stuff.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT: ISRA has offered agricultural training courses. Moreover, 656 Afghan families, who have returned to their homes in Asadabad, Kunar province, have been provided with agricultural materials such as oxen, seeds and fertiliser.

<u>Funding:</u> UNDP, UNHCR, FAO and self finance.

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	19	3%
AFGHANS	386	73%
PAKISTANIS	126	24%
TOTAL	531	

FUNDERS
UN
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
14 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
health
agriculture
education
self reliance
emergency
food

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	86,805	221,975	587,659	189,896	
PAKISTAN	4,687,500	5,549,389	4,897,159	1,544,305	
TOTAL	4,774,305	5,771,364	5,484,818	1,734,201	

AFGHAN MEDICAL AID (AMA) was established in November of 1983 in Peshawar. AMA works both in the refugee camps in Pakistan and in Afghanistan. Its principal health care facility is a clinic in Peshawar. Two Basic Health Units operate in Bajaur Agency-Ganjgal and Rashakai, out of which AMA provides a milk distribution service for children as well as vaccination and Traditional Birth Attendant programmes.

The main clinic in Peshawar provides for ante-natal and post-natal care and treatment for the following diseases: eye and ear infections, respiratory tract infections, joint and skin diseases, nervous disorders, parasitic problems and disorders of the intestinal tract. An estimated 25,000 patients are treated at the clinic annually. Additionally, the clinic is currently training 20 Afghan students for FHA.

In Afghanistan, primarily in Kunar, Afghan Medical Aid is active in the training of dais. This programme was started in April 1989, in Pech valley. A second was started in Narang sub-district in November 1989 by a mobile team, which trained 40 dais in a three-month period.

In central Nuristan and Dehves Valley, in an area covering 25 villages with a population of approximately 10,000 people, a paramedic programme is operating. AMA has extended its malaria control programme in central Nuristan to nine villages-Keygal, Chimie, Want, Mundesh, Gemamash, Waygal, Shingal and Kurbagh.

AMA has one primary school in Ganjgal camp and another in Ganjgal village in Kunar province. The number of students in Ganjgal primary school is 100 and in Ganjgal, Kunar, it is 107.

Repair work on Asadabad hospital was started in July 1989, and finished in August 1989. It was handed over to a central council of mujahideen. Another reconstruction project in Afghanistan has been the repair of the Sarkani and Khas Kunar road.

Funding: Afghan Relief (U.K.), OXFAM, Overseas Development Agency, UNHCR, and UNICEF.

AFGHAN MEDICAL AID (AMA) — ACBAR

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GENERAL
Afghanistan
1 province
refugees
implementor
independent

SECTOR
health
education
construction
food

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	100	96%
PAKISTANIS	4	4%
TOTAL	104	

FUNDERS
UN
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			82,509	271,154	
PAKISTAN	66,320	75,439	330,037	65,451	220,000
TOTAL	66,320	75,439	412,546	336,605	220,000

MADERA was founded in Paris in August 1988 when it took over the agro-pastoral programme initiated by the Bureau International Afghanistan in 1984. MADERA implements programmes in two provinces: in Kunar - Waygal and Pech Valleys (extended since 1989 to the areas of Barikot, Asmar, Chigal Darre-Nur); and in Laghman throughout the province.

The general working philosophy of MADERA is to enable the Afghans to manage, by themselves, the reconstruction of their country. MADERA works at two levels:

Development in the rural communities and the restructuring of the agricultural and veterinary services within a governmental pattern that will allow the implementing and monitoring of programmes through a future legal authority. MADERA acts to reinforce existing structures in the field by setting up specialised and permanent teams, working under the supervision of experienced engineers and veterinarians.

Education, both theoretical and practical, has been an important activity since the beginning. Training, which included management for MADERA Afghan staff, has taken place in the field and in various programmes in Peshawar.

The following information is an overview of the projects MADERA followed up in 1990:

Agriculture:
Distribution and improvement of wheat seeds, fertilisers and phytosanitarian. Maize, rice and fodder crops experimentation. Fruit tree projects.

Animal husbandry:
Vaccination campaigns, de-worming and treatment against principal diseases.

Irrigation:
Water supply project in Barikot-Kunar (MADERA-NCA joint project) and in Waygal; gabions, cleaning and rehabilitation of canals (Laghman).

Forestry:
The Forest Management and Protection Project (FMPP) is a joint MADERA-NCA project with the objective of curbing deforestation in Kunar province. It is now active in 23 villages and involves mainly awareness, training, forest management nurseries and surveys. In 1991, the former SERVE nurseries in Kunar have been integrated into the FMPP.

__Funding:__ **French Government, European Community, NCA, DCA, OXFAM, FAO, UNDP, WFP and French NGO.**

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	6	2%
AFGHANS	254	97%
PAKISTANIS	3	1%
TOTAL	263	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
2 provinces
implementor
independent
shuras
commanders

SECTOR
health
agriculture
education
self reliance

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					1,500,000
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL					1,500,000

Established in 1971 as a non-profit institution with the broad goal of supporting public health management innovations, **MANAGEMENT SCIENCES FOR HEALTH (MSH)** currently has over 100 professionals employed at its headquarters in Boston & 23 field offices worldwide. During the 1970s MSH worked in Afghanistan helping to strengthen a national programme of basic health care through improvements in training, management systems and essential drug supply. One enduring legacy of the project was the training of dais (traditional birth attendants) to provide preventive health services to women and children - health workers who have continued work despite the total disruption of the Afghan health infrastructure over the last decade.

Through a co-operative agreement with the USAID, MSH is entrusted to provide technical and financial humanitarian assistance to expand and strengthen primary health services inside Afghanistan as rapidly as possible and to strengthen the capability of Afghan organisations to plan, operate and monitor these expanded services. To achieve the objectives of the Health Sector Support Project, MSH designed, and is implementing, Basic Health Worker (BHW) training centres, Basic Health Posts, Basic Health Centres (clinics), Comprehensive Health Centres and small hospitals; child survival, disease control and immunisation campaigns, and maternal and child health programmes. Afghan institution building is an integral part of the Project.

Since the inception of the programme in October 1986, over 2,000 BHWs have successfully completed the three month course and were deployed inside Afghanistan to set up health posts in each of the 29 provinces of Afghanistan. To train BHWs, three Pakistan-based and five Afghanistan-based training centres have been established. Nearly 37,000 Mujahideen were given training in basic first aid treatment; four "freeze points" were established inside Afghanistan; and 19 immunisation teams have been sent inside to innoculate women and children in 17 provinces. The project is also supporting a large provincial hospital, nine rural hospitals with up to 20 beds each, 118 Basic Health Centres, 20 Comprehensive Health Centres and 1,374 Basic Health Posts. More than 900 metric tons of medical supplies have been repackaged into standard and special kits and shipped by caravan inside Afghanistan.

An extensive computerised system is in place to monitor MSH- supported facilities and personnel. A base for developing programmes for women and children is being established through the training of Female Health Workers (FHWs), training of dais, establishment of MCH posts and centres, and the introduction of health services for females and children in MSH supported Basic Health Centres and hospitals. An ongoing sustainability study will continue to focus on development of health services that are both technically and economically feasible with foreseeable Afghan resources, supplemented by transitional donor inputs.

Funding: **USAID**

MANAGEMENT SCIENCES FOR HEALTH (MSH) — ACBAR

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	8	3 %
AFGHANS	198	79 %
PAKISTANIS	45	18 %
TOTAL	251	

FUNDERS
GOVT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
29 provinces
implementor
independent
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
health

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANIS.	2,251,157	5,133,185	8,325,171	8,620,759	7,650,000
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL	2,251,157	5,133,185	8,325,171	8,620,759	7,650,000

MERCY CORPS INTERNATIONAL (MCI) has a history of involvement in cross-border assistance in war-torn areas. Its first major project was in the Sudan. It is also currently working in Honduras and the Philippines. MCI began implementing its medical work in Quetta in 1986 and its agriculture projects in July 1988.

The medical work in Quetta began in response to the needs of the war-wounded and civilian population in southwestern Afghanistan and to the demands for a health infrastructure for the returning refugee population. The further expansion of MCI assistance to include agricultural programmes was to provide related assistance to the same population.

The initial aim of the medical programme was to train students, selected from inside Afghanistan, in either a three-month Basic Health Worker course or in a more advanced six-month course, offering first aid nursing skills, preventive and primary health care, as well as training in one of 6 speciality areas, e.g. x-ray.

These trained workers were then sent back to Afghanistan to staff medical facilities that MCI supports.

MCI now runs one-year courses for advanced medical assistants. The students are often selected from among those who have previously attended shorter courses. The end of the course includes three months on a speciality area as before, but with one significant area of expansion in the course: Mother/Child Health training.

MCI has 44 clinics with MCI-trained workers in each. Training is on-going. The medical training programmes place a strong emphasis on the integration of theory and practical work. All students are taught the specifics of preventive health care and how to provide such care within their own unique cultural and social environment.

MCI has begun refresher and supervision missions conducted at clinics inside by its training doctors.

The purpose of the agricultural programme is to provide rehabilitation for existing villages and facilities in southwestern Afghanistan which have been severely damaged or destroyed by the war. Types of projects in this sector relate to: irrigation, sanitation, improvement in areas of agronomy, animal husbandry, road repair, rebuilding houses and public buildings, and providing discretionary funds to individuals for survival assistance.

__**Funding:**__ **USAID, CIDA, Refugees International, Japan, UNHCR, IRC, UNDP, WFP and in-kind donations.**

MERCY CORPS INTERNATIONAL-QUETTA (MCI) — ACBAR

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	10	1%
AFGHANS	727	98%
PAKISTANIS	9	1%
TOTAL	746	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
10 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent
shuras

SECTOR
health
agriculture
construction
emergency
shelter
veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			1,250,840	2,000,840	
PAKISTAN			503,000	503,000	
TOTAL			1,753,840	2,503,840	

MINE CLEARANCE PLANNING AGENCY (MCPA) is an Afghan NGO funded by UNOCA. The main tasks of MCPA are as follows:

* Specialised <u>survey</u> of mined areas in Afghanistan.

* <u>Information collection</u> and preparation of survey and operational maps. Also provision of update information to agencies and refugees on mined and cleared areas.

* Advance operational planning of demining activities on provincial basis/scale.

* Technical and advisory support to implementing agencies funded by UN.

* Monitoring and reporting of demining activities on behalf of United Nations.

MCPA currently employs five international demining experts and has ten survey/monitoring teams with 40 Afghan surveyors operating in 10 X 4 man teams. Each expatriate is responsible for supervising two teams.

During 1990, MCPA surveyed & mapped 23,185,942 sq.metres in ten provinces: Badakhshan, Bamyan, Kunar, Kandahar, Ghazni, Pakteka, Pakteka, Zabul, Nangarhar and Badghis.

In 1991, MCPA will be expanded to 15 teams. The surveying and monitoring will give priority to those areas or provinces where the possibility of refugee return is high and where the UN and other external assistance programmes are engaged in rehabilitation work.

The target for 1991 will be to increase the annual surveyed area to 45 million square metres.

MCPA operates from its headquarters in Peshawar and a sub-office in Quetta.

<u>Funding:</u> UNOCA

MINE CLEARANCE PLANNING AGENCY (MCPA) — ACBAR

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ENG. ZABIHULLAH

HEADQUARTERS
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PHN: 810697, 810559
TLX:
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GENERAL
Afghanistan
6 provinces
implementor
independent

SECTOR
mine

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	5	5%
AFGHANS	89	94%
PAKISTANIS	1	1%
TOTAL	95	

FUNDERS
UN

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN				842,164	350,000
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL				**842,164**	**350,000**

The **NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC) and NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NCA)** are voluntary, humanitarian organisations involved in relief and development programmes throughout the world.

NCA is presently providing assistance to programmes in more than 60 countries. Project activities range from emergency relief (distribution of food, tents, clothes and medicines) to involvement in long-term community development programmes.

NRC originates from the Norwegian Aid to Europe, established in 1946 after World War II to assist distressed people in Europe. In 1952, the organisations which constituted Norwegian Aid to Europe, along with the Government, formed the Norwegian Refugee Council.

The first assistance given by NRC/NCA to Afghan refugees was in 1979/80. As funds from the Norwegian Government increased, it was decided to establish a joint NRC/NCA office in Peshawar in 1983. The purpose of the office was to keep a close working relationship with the partners receiving Norwegian funds as well as providing accurate reporting to the Norwegian Government on programmes and the refugee situation. NRC/NCA has also implemented emergency relief programmes among unregistered and newly arrived refugees. Implementing partners are currently: Inter Church Aid, International Rescue Committee, CHREP, INDOORS, AOGH, PCA & ESAR. However, assistance is also given to other organisations and projects based on request and availability of funds.

In 1989, the NRC/NCA Project Office was established. The following programmes are implemented by this office:

1. **Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees (ASAR).** This is a UNHCR-funded income-generating project that identifies and gives material assistance to skilled refugees throughout NWFP.

2. **The Employment Exchange Department (EED)** is trying to help educated Afghan refugees find suitable jobs in order to prevent an Afghan braindrain from the area.

3. **The Technical Training Centre, Peshawar, (TTCP)** is a UNHCR-funded vocational training school for Afghan refugees. The TTCP also has a programme for handicapped refugees.

4. **Norwegian Assistance to Skilled Afghans (NASA)** is identical to the ASAR project but is implemented in Afghanistan.

5. **Rehabilitation Programme for Afghanistan** is implementing the following projects in Afghanistan:

- -Technical Training Centre
- -Training Centre for Poultry Farming
- -Production of concrete elements

__Funding:__ **Norwegian Government, UNHCR, World Bank and private donations.**

NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL-NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID (NRC-NCA) ACBAR

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	5	3%
AFGHANS	165	90%
PAKISTANIS	13	7%
TOTAL	183	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL
Afghanistan
5 provinces
refugees
implementor
donor
independent
joint
shuras
commanders

SECTOR
self reliance
emergency

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			705,190	1,075,268	1,636,581
PAKISTAN	3,310,185	3,312,203	3,285,994	4,184,198	4,645,470
TOTAL	3,310,185	3,312,203	3,991,184	5,259,466	6,282,051

The **NORWEGIAN COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN (NCA)** was founded in 1979 in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The aim was to get economic support for Afghanistan and also to provide political support for the liberation of the country. The work started with medical support and a cash-for-food programme and has now expanded to include education, immunisation, agricultural and reconstruction projects.

In Pakistan, the Committee is supporting girls schools and medical training courses.

In Afghanistan, NCA is running various programmes in most of the provinces. The work has changed over the last few years from mainly cash-for-food support to agricultural and medical support. It is expected that implementation of projects in these fields will increase and the organisation is expanding its staff of Afghan to provide closer follow-up of the projects.

NCA is cooperating with several cross-border agencies but primarily implements its own projects. Projects are implemented through commanders, local doctors and shuras, depending on the situation in the area of operation:

1. **Education:** Support for 43 schools.
2. **Agriculture:** Improved irrigation system, supply of seeds and fertiliser and provision of veterinarian services.
3. **Health:** Support for local health systems. Norwegian medical teams are in the area nine months a year; a midwife pilot project is under implementation; vaccination of children and women is being conducted; and construction of a clinic is underway.

Funding: **Norwegian Government, NORAD, UNICEF and UNDP.**

NORWEGIAN COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN (NCA) — ACBAR

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	5	11%
AFGHANS	42	89%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	47	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL	**SECTOR**
Afghanistan	health
20 provinces	agriculture
refugees	
implementor	education
independent	construction
joint	
shuras	food
commanders	veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	674,826	1,578,801	1,782,977	2,033,660	2,374,181
PAKISTAN	126,146	213,651	222,575	287,129	310,200
TOTAL	800,972	1,792,452	2,005,552	2,320,789	2,684,381

Founded in England in 1947, specifically to assist refugees of war-torn Europe, **THE OCKENDEN VENTURE (OV)** has extensive operations within the UK, Sudan, Thailand, India and Macau, and has interests in Tibet, Vietnam and Ethiopia. Ockenden Pakistan was established in 1984 and is the largest of the overseas operations. OV takes interest in all aspects of refugee assistance, including their emergency emigration, health, education and welfare.

Pakistan programmes for Afghan refugees are divided into four areas of assistance:

1. **Handicrafts.** OV is the largest producer of Afghan handicrafts in Pakistan, employing over 2,700 of the poorest Afghan refugees. They produce over 450 different handicraft items, including: jewellery, embroidered items, knitted socks and gloves, leather bags, toys, art work, carpets, clothes, & "Bedford trucks". Additionally, OV markets the products of eight other agencies. Seventy percent of the production is now exported.

2. **Construction.** Ockenden constructs and maintains schools, warehouses, BHUs, roads and bridges. Locations of such projects include: Swat, Dir, Malakand, Chitral and Kohat. Ockenden employs some 2,000 refugee men on construction projects. OV is also doing construction for various UN agencies, e.g. making wooden pallets, site preparation and tent erection for UNILOG in Saifan Abad.

3. **Quilt Making.** Ockenden is the largest maker of handmade quilts in Pakistan. Its main production facilities are located in Kababian, Michini and Khazana Camps, from which other camps are also serviced. Over 1,400 Afghan refugees, of which 1,100 are women, are employed by Ockenden when the facility is operating at its full capacity of 2000 quilts daily, or 400,000 per annum.

4. **Tailoring/School Uniforms.** Ockenden is the largest Afghan refugee producer of school uniforms in Pakistan. In 1989, 42,000 uniforms were produced in different sizes, together with 42,000 canvas school bags and 23,600 school caps. Ockenden employs 400 tailors on this project.

5. **Other Areas.** Ockenden has constructed and now operates a school for Afghan refugee children in Kababian Camp and has constructed a Carpet Training Centre in Akura Khattak Camp.

Funding: **ODA and UNHCR.**

OCKENDEN VENTURE (OV) — ACBAR

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GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent

SECTOR
education
self reliance
construction
emergency

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	1	1%
AFGHANS	68	91%
PAKISTANIS	6	8%
TOTAL	75	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US$)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANIS.				467,508	
PAKISTAN	1,736,111	1,331,853	1,224,289	2,571,294	3,038,802
TOTAL	1,736,111	1,331,853	1,224,289	3,038,802	3,038,802

OXFAM is a British humanitarian organisation assisting relief and development in 74 countries. About 93% of its funds are generated from private donations and other non-government sources in the United Kingdom.

OXFAM primarily works through providing funds and other assistance to local non-governmental partners.

In 1988/89 OXFAM made 30 grants to organisations implementing programmes for Afghan refugees, engaged in reconstruction activities inside Afghanistan.

<u>**Funding:**</u> **private donations and grants from non-governmental organisations.**

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GENERAL
refugees
donor
joint

SECTOR
health
education
self reliance

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	2	9%
AFGHANS	14	64%
PAKISTANIS	6	27%
TOTAL	22	

FUNDERS
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN				46,759	20,000
PAKISTAN		19,422	51,909	66,389	86,000
TOTAL		19,422	51,909	113,148	106,000

The **SALVATION ARMY (SA)** was founded in 1865, in England, as a non-denominational religious organisation with a concern for social care. At present, it is working in 94 countries, providing millions of people with medical care, relief, shelter and education - regardless of race, religion or cultural background. The Salvation Army has been working in Pakistan, mainly in the Punjab, since 1947, and in the Indian Sub-Continent since 1888.

It came to the Northwest Frontier Province in 1982, at the request of the Government of Pakistan, to provide relief assistance to refugees migrating and settling in various parts of the Province. Activities commenced with the opening of two Basic Health Units at the Ghazi Camps near Tarbela and initially SA was also involved in some relief distribution of food and other essential items among the newly-arriving refugees.

The Salvation Army has previously run six Basic Health Units: two in Ghazi and four in Haripur Camps. Specific areas of work now include vocational training, in which trainees are taught carpentry, welding, vehicle and tractor repair, and car body building. Income generation work includes embroidery, carpet and gillam weaving, soap making, a tannery project and leatherwork production.

At present, leather items and leather/gillam combinations are being marketed in the Netherlands, Australia, the U.K., and an entry to the U.S. market is being attempted. The marketing of handicrafts abroad is a vital area in which to become involved due to the lack of demand for these particular items in Afghanistan during any reconstruction. Also items are sold locally through the project shops in Murrea and Peshawar and in shops of other Afghan related agencies.

Since the Salvation Army mandate will not allow the organisation to work within a country unless it is able to work with a recognised government, at present the Project cannot move into Afghanistan. However, due to the small number of expatriates on the staff, the Project is in the position of being mainly administered/operated by Afghans. It is hoped that in the future the Project will turn over the various programmes to an Afghan non-governmental organisation which would then be able to continue implementation and secure funding independently of Salvation Army sources.

A major step in this direction is the assistance given to senior Afghan staff to create the Afghan Development Association which is now implementing projects in Afghanistan as well as working with the Salvation Army in the refugee camps. This process will continue and from 1st November 1991 it is hoped that the Salvation Army will be providing technical assistance and not project implementation.

__Funding:__ **Stichting Vluchteling, ICCO, The Netherlands, European Economic Community.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1	1%
AFGHANS	65	92%
PAKISTANIS	5	7%
TOTAL	71	

FUNDERS

GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL

refugees

implementor

independent

SECTOR

self reliance

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	1,065,052	1,168,080	1,123,090	1,500,000	840,000
TOTAL	1,065,052	1,168,080	1,123,090	1,500,000	840,000

SANDY GALL AFGHANISTAN APPEAL (SGAA) is a British NGO set up specifically to provide assistance for disabled Afghans.

The organisation is based at the Integrated Training Centre in Hayatabad, Peshawar where SGAA has an orthopaedic workshop and a physiotherapy department. In the workshop Afghan orthopaedic technicians are trained for two years to make and fit artificial limbs, splints and calipers from a mixture of local and imported materials. In the physiotherapy department Afghan physiotherapy technicians are trained for one year to treat patients using predominantly manual physiotherapy techniques. Once the technicians have graduated they are established in independent workshops, clinics or hospitals in conjunction with the local health authorities, inside Afghanistan or in the refugee camps in Pakistan.

Beneficiaries fall into two categories. Firstly, those with war and trauma injuries such as: upper and lower limb amputees, the young disabled suffering from brain damage and peripheral nerve injuries caused by bullet-injury and bomb-blasts, and fracture and burns cases. The second category includes disabled children suffering from the effect of poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, tuberculosis, spina bifida, meningitis, club foot and scoliosis of the spine.

SGAA also works with Pakistan Red Crescent's (PRC) Project for the Disabled in which 41 physiotherapy technicians have been trained since April 1988 to work in the physiotherapy department at PRC's clinic in Peshawar and in Basic Health Units in the camps. Technicians from PRC are trained and supervised by SGAA's expatriate physiotherapists.

__Funding:__ **EEC, WHO, ODA; and private donors in UK.**

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GENERAL

Afghanistan

1
provinces

refugees

implementor

independent

joint

SECTOR

health

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	5	17%
AFGHANS	25	83%
PAKISTANIS	0	0%
TOTAL	30	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	115,740	138,734	134,671	332,865	
TOTAL	**115,740**	**138,734**	**134,671**	**132,865**	

The **AFGHAN OBSTETRICS/GYNAECOLOGY HOSPITAL (AOGH)** was founded in 1984 with the support of the International Rescue Committee, to provide improved obstetric and gynaecologic facilities to Afghan women.

Sixty percent of the Afghan refugee population consists of women and children. The harshness of life in the camps contributes to malnutrition, anaemia and disease which create a difficult climate for women of child bearing age. Since at any given time an estimated 40% of the women, aged between 16 and 45, are pregnant, the provision of obstetric and gynaecologic facilities is an essential element of any attempt to assist Afghan women.

The hospital began as an outpatient unit. A five-bed inpatient facility and labour room were added later. It now has a surgical unit & an air-conditioned 15-bed inpatient unit. During 1987 with the help of a Pakistani paediatrician, facilities for paediatric care, particularly of pre-term infants, were developed, enabling the hospital staff to save the life of a 28-week old infant who had been refused admission to a local hospital due to its size and non-viability of space. After 51 days of careful treatment the baby was discharged in good condition.

A team of Afghan doctors and nurses is assisted by visiting expatriate medical staff. Some of the staff operate a mobile obstetrics and gynaecology service for the camps. Over the years, the numbers of women coming for ante-natal care with the intention of delivering their babies in the hospital has greatly increased. More women are also seeking advice on birth control, and there has been a tremendous response to the immunisation service.

Funding: **HELP (Germany), Help the Afghans Foundation, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Doctors for Afghanistan. The Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Japan and groups in the USA and France.**

AFGHAN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY HOSPITAL (AOGH) **ACBAR**

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GENERAL

refugees

implementor

independent

SECTOR

health

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	3	3%
AFGHANS	80	91%
PAKISTANIS	5	6%
TOTAL	88	

FUNDERS

GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	312,210	334,783	244,857	327,255	428,571
TOTAL	**312,210**	**334,783**	**244,857**	**377,255**	**428,571**

SAVE THE CHILDREN (SWEDEN), which in Swedish is called "Radda Barnen" was founded in 1919 to help children distressed from World War One. It operates in 35 countries, with 10 field offices, with a total third world budget of about $ 40,000,000. Its focus is on Development (not relief or charity) aimed to the Rights of the Child (with the UN Convention as the major Guideline) especially: refugees, street children, disabled, and severely distressed children.

Since 1984, SC(S) has seconded Social Services Programme Officers to UNHCR, Peshawar and Quetta. Since 1987 it has started a Social Services Training Unit, added another Social Worker to UNHCR Peshawar, guided and trained in order to develop the Social Welfare Cell (SWC) of the Commissionerate (CAR). In 1989 the Board agreed to designate Pakistan/Afghanistan as a Programme Area, sent a Team Leader to open a Field Office in Peshawar, become "Country Representative". A Rehabilitation Advisor was seconded to UNOCA in 1990, and funding was given to Handicap International for CBR, to EIL for women's income generation, to Darus Salam (ARTS) for reconstructive surgery, and SC(S) is starting a Community Based Rehabilitation programme.

Funding:

SAVE THE CHILDREN (SWEDEN) / RADDA BARNEN — ACBAR

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GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent
joint

SECTOR

PERSONNEL

EXPATS	6	15%
AFGHANS	6	15%
PAKISTANIS	29	70%
TOTAL	41	

FUNDERS
GOVT
PRIV

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN	500,000	500,000	600,000	323,000	456,000
TOTAL	500,000	500,000	600,000	323,000	456,000

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION - USA (SCF-US) was founded in 1932, operates community development programmes in 39 countries, aimed at improving the well-being of children and their families. In July 1985, SCF-US began its first projects for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

In Pakistan SCF-US operates self-help projects for Afghan refugees in Mianwali, Mansehra, Quetta, Haripur, and Islamabad which offer training in basic literacy and numeracy, construction, skills training (weaving, tailoring, carpet making, carpentry) & craft production. Literacy programmes are also incorporated into all SCF skills training projects.

Save the Children Federation currently runs projects in five provinces in Afghanistan: Zabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, Nangarhar, and Baghlan. SCF-US assists communities in Agricultural rehabilitation by providing seed, fertiliser plant protection, veterinary services, repairing irrigation systems and other practical agricultural assistance. The SCF-US Rural Works programmes inside Afghanistan focus on reconstructing damaged infrastructure such as schools, roads and clinics. SCF-US has initiated craft production projects in five provinces. In addition to providing refugees with badly-needed supplemental income, these projects have assisted SCF-US in implementing preventive health programmes for women and children.

The Federation works toward "Afghanizaton;" at all levels of implementation, it promotes community involvement. The essence of SCF philosophy is that everyone, no matter how economically or socially deprived, has the capacity to take charge of their lives. In Afghanistan as well as in Pakistan, SCF is committed to helping Afghan communities help themselves. Assistance is provided to Afghans, whether living in Pakistan as refugees, in transit to their native villages, or rebuilding their homes. The long-standing ommitment of SCF helping restore self-sufficiency to victims of political upheaval and natural disaster is demonstrated in its programmes for Afghans through the Pakistan Field Office.

Funding: UN agencies, governmental and nongovernmental funding bodies, and private and corporate donations.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION - USA (SCF-US) **ACBAR/SWABAC**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	1%
AFGHANS	67%
PAKISTANIS	31%
TOTAL	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV

GENERAL
Afghanistan
5 provinces
refugees
implementor
independent

SECTOR
health
agriculture
education
self reliance
construction
veterinary

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	11,574	110,987	1,224,289	1,718,092	1,453,690
PAKISTAN	810,185	943,396	1,126,346	1,718,092	928,338
TOTAL	821,759	1,054,383	2,350,635	3,436,184	2,382,028

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND-UK (SCF-UK) is Britain's largest international children's charity. Founded in 1919, it is an independent voluntary organisation, professionally staffed. SCF is wholly concerned with rescue in disaster and the longer term welfare of children in hunger, sickness and need. The Fund is entirely nonpolitical and at the present time is working in over fifty countries.

Great importance is attached to training local workers in the developing world in the professional and technical skills essential to the advancement of child welfare in the fullest sense. Prior to 1979, SCF had been working in Afghanistan for many years. When the war broke out it was one of the first organisations to move to Peshawar and set up two clinics at Badaber refugee camp. SCF has been serving the refugee population in Badaber through its two Basic Health Units since 1980.

In 1983, after considering the health of the refugees throughout the Northwest Frontier it was decided that a system of Primary Health Care should be instituted to provide a more comprehensive health care programme. The Fund's PHC programme consists of both male and female training components, run in conjunction with UNHCR and the Government of Pakistan's Project Director, Health (PHO).

The aim of the male PHC programme is to train candidates from amongst the refugee community as teachers of primary health care. These teachers are called Community Health Supervisors (CHS's). The training is done by SCF's own Afghan staff at a large residential training centre near Peshawar. Once qualified, the CHS's - who are paid a small salary - in turn train up to 30 volunteer Community Health Workers (CHW's) within their won family groupings. The CHW's are taught about the prevention of disease and basic medical interventions.

The concept of the female programme is similar to that of the male except it focuses on safe delivery techniques and mother and child health. Traditional birth attendants, the local village midwives, are trained either as Female Health Supervisors (FHSs) or Female Health Workers (FHWs).

Both the male and female programmes also train PHC trainers for other agencies. By 1991, SCF-trained Afghans were covering a population of over 1.5 million refugees in NWFP, Punjab and Baluchistan.

Since 1989 SCF has also established a small training unit which offers short courses in management skills, primarily for Afghans working in cross border programmes.

<u>Funding:</u> EEC, UN agencies, Government, Private

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PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	5	2%
AFGHANS	100	48%
PAKISTANIS	105	50%
TOTAL	210	

FUNDERS
UN
GOVT
PRIV
BILAT

GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent
joint

SECTOR
health
training

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN					
PAKISTAN			779,351	895,455	945,455
TOTAL			779,351	895,455	945,455

SERVING EMERGENCY RELIEF AND VOCATIONAL ENTERPRISES (SERVE) began operations in 1980 with two projects: Relief, giving aid to newly arriving refugees; and Public Health. The Carpet Weaving training began in 1981. During the past ten years SERVE has opened a Project in production and distribution of Solar Ovens, a Forestry Project and the Afghan Eye Hospital and a Blind Rehabilitation training programme for Afghan refugees.

SERVE has three major goals: to continue providing emergency relief help as long as Afghans are arriving in Pakistan in need of immediate assistance; to meet the on-going needs of the majority of refugees who are dependent on NGO assistance; and to provide vocational income-generating skills.

1. Emergency relief help: The Relief Project gives newly arrived families tents, quilts, clothing and food supplies.

2. On-going needs: The Afghan Eye Hospital (AEH) sees an average of 1,850 patients and performs an average of 100 operations monthly. In 1988, AEH started an artificial eye workshop, the only one in NWFP. The Public Health Project has produced a set of 16 health and hygiene charts in Pashtu and Dari, 14 health and hygiene books in Pashtu with some translated in Dari. The books are used in Afghan schools with instructors trained in how to use the materials. There are teaching sessions in the NWFP camps, for women and children and the books are used by NGOs in Pakistan and Afghanistan for specific health training. A vaccination programme for women and children was started in 1989 in Kheshki Camp.

   The Solar Oven Project has developed a light weight flute-board oven suitable for carrying back to Afghanistan. Sheetmetal ovens are currently manufactured by Afghans in the solar oven workshop.

3. Vocational skills: The Carpet Weaving Centre has trained 133 Afghan boys in carpet weaving. It no longer gives training but the Centre is a source of raw materials and provides a marketing service for the Afghan weavers who trained through SERVE.

   The Forestry Project has trained Afghan refugee nurserymen and helped them establish 173 nurseries of fast growing trees in the NWFP. Sales of trees helped generate income for them. The Project now concentrates on plant science education classes held in the camp schools, to educate children in forestry and gardening techniques.

   The Blind Rehabilitation Project provided their services to a total of 207 individuals (153 male and 54 female) in 1990. Of these, approximately 50% (101 individuals) have been rehabilitated to productive lives within their families and communities.

__Funding:__ **TEAR Fund & Christoffel Blindenmission, UNHCR and private donations.**

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	25	17%
AFGHANS	114	78%
PAKISTANIS	8	8%
TOTAL	147	

FUNDERS
UN
PRIV

GENERAL
refugees
implementor
independent
joint

SECTOR
health
agriculture
mine
self reliant
emergency
food

BUDGET (US $)	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
AFGHANISTAN			106,465	154,277	323,695
PAKISTAN	728,221	813,096	1,146,252	1,215,521	1,276,984
TOTAL	**728,221**	**813,096**	**1,252,717**	**1,369,798**	**1,600,679**

The **SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION TEAM (START)** was set up in April 1989. The aim of establishment of this project was to provide survey reports from different provinces of Afghanistan and to raise-up the knowledge of fresh engineers for a distinctive out-put of work.

It was organised by 8 senior engineers who were scheduled to run the programme and give practical training to 20 engineer/surveyors.

Within the last one and half years survey of roads, irrigation dams, water-supply, power supply, shelter and telecommunications has been carried-out in Pakteka, Paktia, Logar, Ghazni, Bamyan, Baghlan, Wardak and Kunar provinces. The observational surveys have been repeated for preliminary then upgraded to detailed surveys.

The collected survey reports are designed by senior engineers with high technical level reconciled with the aim said to be distinctive.

START was funded by UNOCA till November 1989 then fully financed through UNDP.

Well-equipped surveyors and experienced engineers and gathering of technical data collections provided the agency the opportunity to be successful in the work.

START has numerous surveys and designs ready for implementation and has recently started implementation through its Mobile Team who are repairing Sarawza-Sharan road.

Funding: **UNDP.**

SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION TEAM (START) ACBAR

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PERSONNEL

EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	29	94%
PAKISTANIS	2	6%
TOTAL	31	

FUNDERS
UN

GENERAL
Afghanistan
9 provinces
implementor
independent
joint
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
construction
survey/design

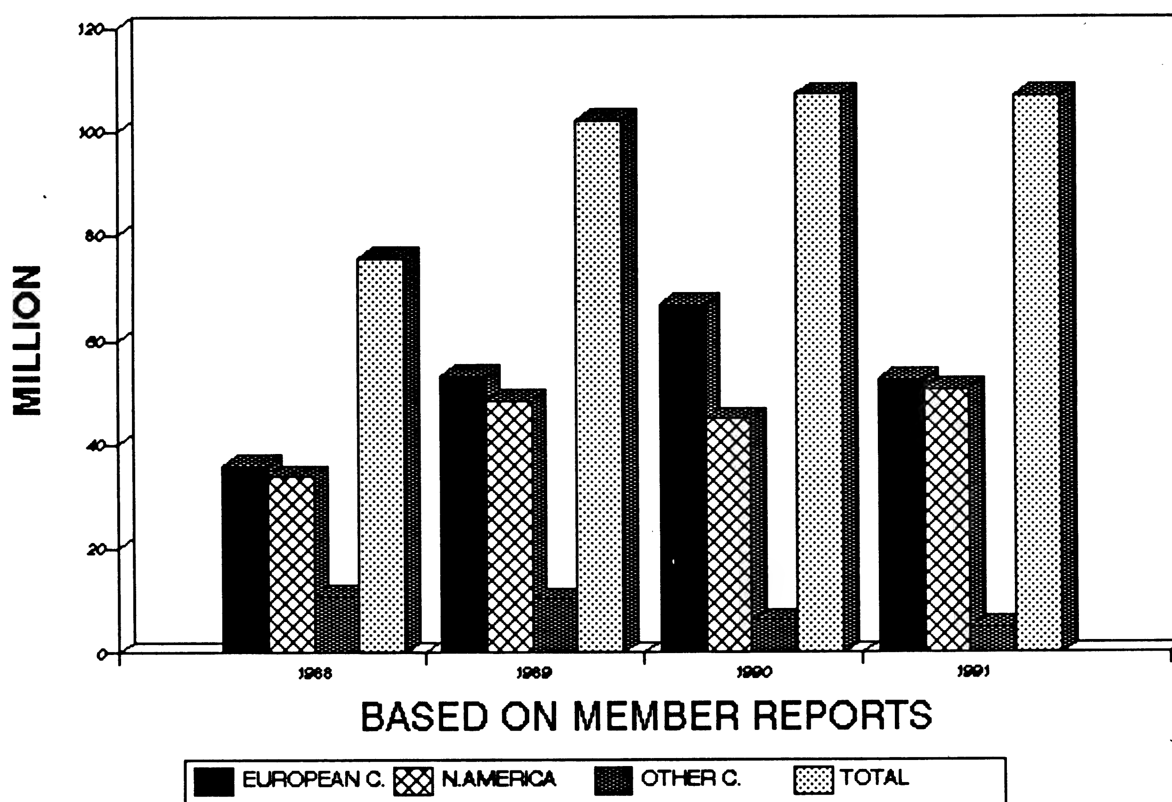
BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN			114,436	169,471	
PAKISTAN					
TOTAL			114,436	169,471	

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The **SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN ASSOCIATION FOR COORDINATION (SWABAC)** was formed in Quetta, in August 1988, by non-governmental organisations undertaking relief and rehabilitation assistance in those geographical areas. The organisation of SWABAC took place at approximately the same time other organisations working for the Afghan people created a similar body in Peshawar (ACBAR - Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief).

SWABAC, like ACBAR, provides a forum in which member organisations can discuss their concerns of policy guidelines for delivering assistance, resource management and other operational issues - with the ultimate purpose of improving coordination in refugee assistance in Balochistan as well as in the repatriation and resettlement of Afghan refugees. Additionally, SWABAC is a vehicle through which NGO views and interests are communicated to the various multilateral and bilateral donors and the Government of Pakistan.

Various sub-committees - Medical, Agriculture, Education, Construction - meet every month to exchange information and review sectoral concerns, relating to both refugee and cross-border assistance. SWABAC holds a general meeting of all members once a month. Part of the general meeting is an observers section, where representatives of UN agencies, other donors and the Government of Pakistan are invited to make announcements and discuss issues.



	1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Memb.	**Budget**	**Memb.**	**Budget**	**Memb.**	**Budget**	**Memb.**	**Budget**
European Coun.		35.910	34	53.263	33	66.781	27	52.400
North America		33.681	13	48.309	14	44.785	14	50.598
Other Countries		10.736	12	10.290	12	6.056	15	4.781
subtotals		**80.327**		**111.862**		**117.622**		**107.779**
Interfunding (minus)		4.600		9.678		10.482		0.750
Totals		**75.727**	**59**	**102.184**	**59**	**107.140**	**56**	**107.029**

BREAKDOWN OF MEMBER BUDGETS BY COUNTRY IN MILLIONS OF US $

	1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Memb.	**Budget**	**Memb.**	**Budget**	**Memb.**	**Budget**	**Memb.**	**Budget**
EUROPE:								
Austria		2.092	1	1.762	1	2.805	1	2.014
Belgium		1.114	4	1.538	3*	1.292	2	1.650
Denmark		2.532	1	4.271	1	4.099	1	3.580
Germany		4.633	5	5.099	5	6.794	4	2.532
France		4.511	10	8.749	10	15.873	6	5.912
Netherlands		1.141	2	1.294	3*	1.561	2	0.838
Norway		5.104	2	5.976	2	7.549	2	8.966
United Kingdom		7.214	8	13.164	7	12.035	8	10.852
Sweden		7.569	1	11.410	1	14.773	2	16.056
Totals		**35.910**	**34**	**53.263**	**33**	**66.781**	**28**	**52.400**
NORTHERN AMERICA:								
Canada		0.821	1	1.343	1	unknown	2	1.026
USA		32.860	12	47.046	13	44.785	12	49.571
Totals		**33.681**	**13**	**48.389**	**14**	**44.785**	**14**	**50.597**
OTHER COUNTRIES:								
Afghan NGOs		1.330	8	2.075	8	1.590	12*	2.094
Australia		2.208	1	1.435	1	1.683	-	0
Japan		0.040	1	0.073	1	0.093	-	0
Pakistan		1.387	1	1.224	1	0.897	2	0.952
Sudan		5.771	1	5.484	1	1.793	1	1.734
Totals		**10.736**	**12**	**10.291**	**12**	**6.056**	**15**	**4.780**

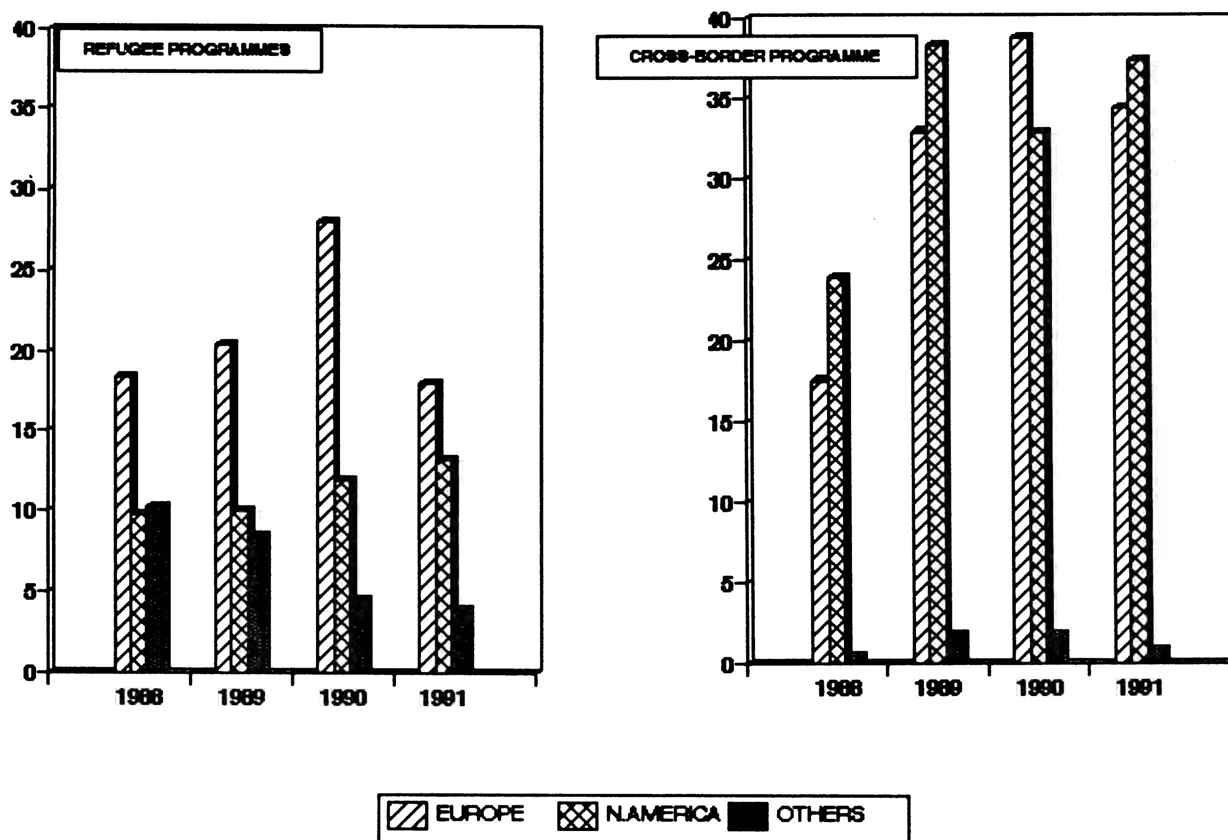
* MSF Netherlands and Belgium ran a combined programme.
** Another 3 Afghan NGOs have applied for membership.

NOTE: The budgets are submitted by member agencies. Amounts include interfunding by member agencies.

ACBAR MEMBERS PROGRAMMES IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

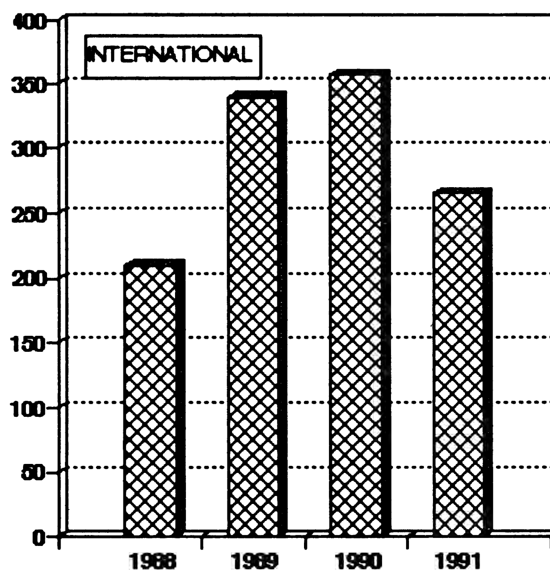
	Pakistan only	Afghanistan only	In both countries
European Countries	10	5	13
Northern America	1	4	9
Other Countries	5	4	6
Totals	**16**	**13**	**28**

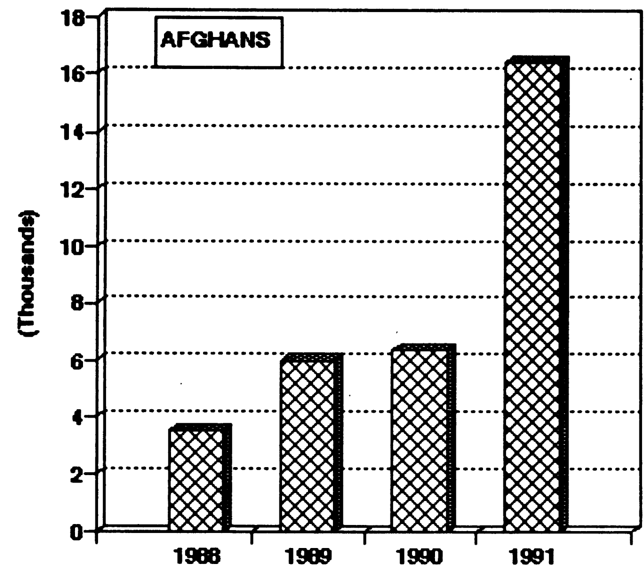
REFUGEE & CROSS-BORDER PROGRAMMES OF ACBAR MEMBERS (IN MILLION US $)

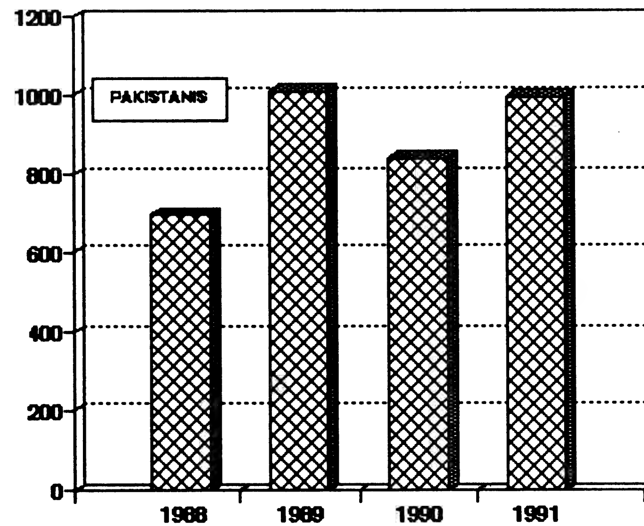


	Pakistan				Afghanistan			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
Europe	18.375	20.395	27.966	18.000	17.535	32.868	38.815	34.400
N.America	9.775	9.987	11.965	13.257	23.906	38.322	32.820	37.341
Others	10.260	8.524	4.487	3.883	0.476	1.766	1.569	0.898
Totals	**38.410**	**38.906**	**44.418**	**35.140**	**41.917**	**72.956**	**73.204**	**72.639**

ACBAR MEMBERS AS EMPLOYERS







BASED ON MEMBERS REPORT

	1988	1989	1990	1991
International personnel	210	340	357	266
Afghan personnel	3,531	5,970	6,356	16,416
Pakistani personnel	697	1,010	838	996
Totals	**4,438**	**7,320**	**7,551**	**17,678**

ACBAR DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS 1991-92



AGENCY COORDINATING BODY
FOR AFGHAN RELIEF
PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

AFGHAN AID ASSOCIATION (AAA) **ACBAR**

LOCAL ADDRESS
G P O BOX 299, PESHAWAR
ABO NAMAN PLAZA TAHKAL BALA
JAMRUD ROAD, OPPOSITE AIRPORT
PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN
PHN: 45519
TLX:
FAX:
DR. GHULAM FAROOQ MERRANAI

HEADQUARTERS
DR. GHULAM FAROOQ MERRANAI
G P O BOX 299
PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN
PHN: 45519
TLX:
FAX:

PERSONNEL		
EXPATS	0	0%
AFGHANS	28	93%
PAKISTANIS	2	7%
TOTAL	30	

FUNDERS
UN

GENERAL
Afghanistan
4 provinces
refugees
independent
shuras
commanders
parties

SECTOR
health
agriculture
education
construction

BUDGET (US $)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AFGHANISTAN	40,509	61,043	137,021		
PAKISTAN	52,080	55,493	117,531	163,627	
TOTAL	92,589	116,536	254,552	163,627	



Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
2 Rehman Baba Road, Univ.P.O. 1084, University Town, Peshawar, Pakistan.

Tel. - /92.521.40.839
44.392
45.347
Fax. - /92.521.42.471
After 16.30 Hrs

INTRODUCTION

The **ACBAR Directory of Members 1991-92** is the third edition of the Directory to be published since the formation of ACBAR in 1988. In the last three years ACBAR has grown in stature; with a membership of 56 agencies it is now the largest coordinating body in Asia for NGOs and contractors. With a combined budget of more than $107 million in 1991, the ACBAR membership comprises the majority of agencies implementing programmes on behalf of international governments and the UN.

The Directory is a working document. It supplements ACBAR's existing **Database of NGO Activities**. Changes of addresses, funding and programmes will take place in the coming year and will be entered onto the computerised database at the ACBAR headquarters. If for some reason you are unable to contact a listed member, the ACBAR secretariat will assist.

Our thanks go to all members who completed the required data forms. The information contained here is provided solely by them; no independent verification of funding status or programmes was undertaken by ACBAR itself. Finally, special thanks go to Mohd Ismail Shakir for collating the data.

Jon Bennett
Executive Director
ACBAR

30 May 1991

INDEX

Statistical summary

Budget of ACBAR members iii

Breakdown of members' budgets by country iv

Refugee & Cross-Border Programmes v

ACBAR members as employers vi

THE AGENCIES

Afghan Aid Association (AAA) 2
Afghan Construction & Logistic Unit (ACLU) 4
Afghan Medical Aid (AMA) 6
Afghan Obstetrics & Gynaecology Hospital (AOGH) 8
Afghan Welfare Centre (AWC) 10
Afhganaid 12
Afghanistan Nothilfe (ANH) 14
Afghanistan Vaccination/Immunisation Centre - AVICEN 16
Afghans' Health & Social Assistance Organization 18
AFRANE 20
Aide Medicale Internationale (AMI) 22
The Asia Foundation (AF) 24
Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees (ARC) 26
CARE International (CI) 28
Caritas Pakistan - Afghan Refugee Program 30
Catholic Relief Services (CRS) 32
Comite Afghan de Solidarite (CAS) 34
Council for International Development - Mercy Fund (CID) 36
Danish Committee for Aid To Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) 38
Dental Clinic for Afghan Refugees (DCAR) 40
Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) 42
Domestic Energy Saving Project (DESP) 44
Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA) 46
Engineering Services for Afghanistan (ESAR) 48
Experiment in International Living (EIL) 50
German Afghanistan Foundation (GAF) 52
Handicap International (HI) 54
HELP 56
Help Afghan Farmers Organization (HAFO) 58
Help the Afghans Foundation (HAF) 60
Human Concern International (HCI) 62
Inter-Church Aid (ICA) 64
International Rescue Committee (IRC) 66
Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA) 68
MADERA 70
Management Sciences for Health (MSH) 72

Mercy Corp International (MCI) 74
Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) 76
Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan (NCA) 78
Norwegian Refugee Council/Norwegian Church Aid (NRA/NCA) 80
Ockenden Venture (OV) 82
OXFAM 84
Salvation Army (SA) 86
Sandy Gall Afghanistan Appeal (SGAA) 88
Save the Children Federation - USA (SCF-US) 90
Save the Children Fund - UK (SCF-UK) 92
Save the Children Sweden - Radda Barnen 94
Serving Emergency Relief Vocational Enterprises (SERVE) 96
Solidarites Afghanistan - Guilde du Raid (SA-GR) 98
SOS/PG Belgium - Solidarite Afghanistan Belgium 100
Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA) 102
United Medical Centre for Afghans (UMCA) 104
University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) 106
Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) 108
World Vision (WV) 112

ACBAR/SWABAC

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) 116
Southern/Western Afghanistan & Baluchistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC) 120

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

AIG	Afghan Interim Government
ALUNA	ACBAR Liaison with U.N. Agencies
ARIC	ACBAR Resource and Information Center
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BHW	Basic Health Worker
CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation
CFID	Council for International Development
CHS	Community Health Supervisor
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
EC	European Community
ENT	Ear, Nose, Throat
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FHS	Female Health Supervisor
FHW	Female Health Worker
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IPD	In-Patient Department
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
MCH	Maternal and Child Care
MT	Million Tons
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province
ODA	Overseas Development Authority
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OT	Occupational Therapy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHW	Primary Health Worker
PRC	Pakistan Red Crescent
RTV	Refugee Tented Village
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TB	Tuberculosis
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN International Children's Fund
UNOCA	Coordinator for UN Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programs Relating to Afghanistan
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization